BACK PAGE

Local government officials à-Go-Go!

UNNA COUNCIL GOES VERY MOD AND WITH-IT

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Printed official handouts are not generally bestsellers but when a local government office issues such a document as a libretto for a popshow and decorates it with Go-Go girls the situation is different.

Local officials in Unna, Westphalia, have tried this experiment but it has not yet been proved whether decorative touches such as this are sufficient to interest young people in the work of the local government.

Organisers of the scheme insured the concert hall in Kamen for a large sum just to be on the safe side. However, their pessimism proved to be unfounded.

Four hundred young people came to the premiere of "Show 69" – Unna local government". Most of them did not bother to use the special buses laid on by the organisers but came with friends in their father's car.



On stage at Unna's council variety show (Photo: dpa)

Word had gone around in schools, factories and offices that the local government was putting on a "do".

Nobody was quite sure exactly what was behind the invitation but it had been announced in advance that the officials had signed up two local beat groups, a disc-jockey from Hanover and "Helen's Afro Beat Dancers", a Go-Go girl group from Amsterdam.

Press officer and local government official responsible for culture Otto Krabs, 37, said: "The idea of this little package is a risky business." He, the local council and the senior local government official in the district, after a lengthy discussion of the pros and cons had decided on this method of attempting to bring to citizens some idea of the duties they performed, an otherwise difficult and almost impossible task.

These senior officials were no longer prepared to accept that lack of interest in local government affairs and poor attendances at public meetings of the local state assembly were "unavoidable".

There had been a major re-organisation of local boundaries and the original 72 divisions of the area had been cut down to nine larger units. Their report of this process contained twelve pages with 700 lines and a colour prospectus and had the slogan printed on it, "This is what we are doing with your rates."

The senior local government official, Lothar Voit, rejects the idea of officialdom and the word office, replacing the latter with "modern service organisation". He is all for public participation in local government affairs and for giving the man-in-the-street a say in how the 65 million Mark budget should be handled.

There was no official acceptance of his idea in the form of well-written speeches. Instead there was a lot of loud music, films, short documentaries and an astonishingly critical public. An attempt was made to show the voluntary fire service, the health service, road works department and other aspects of everyday life in the community in a documentary revue. One or two local VIPs from the council and from schools sat at the back and watched the show sceptically.

During short pauses there was dancing and discussions. – Generally speaking the idea was applauded but not so the disc-jockey. The young people were generally of the opinion that the show and the information service should be kept apart.

In fact it was not simple to concentrate on the Go-Go girls without paying attention to the message which the council was trying to put over, that since 1966 in Unna the number of cases of treatment by psychologists in connection with education and of psycho-therapeutic treatment has almost doubled to 495.

(DIE WELT, 1 November 1969)



The German Tribune

Hamburg, 25 November 1969
Eighth year - No. 398 - by air

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

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Bonn continues to find favour in Kremlin

Süddeutsche Zeitung
MÜNCHNER NEUESTE NACHRICHTEN

The new Federal government continues to be patted on the back in Moscow for its readiness to attend a European security conference. Writing in Pravda on 11 November Yuri Zukov, one of the foremost Soviet journalists, again noted "a number of new accents in Bonn's policies" but at the same time reminded Chancellor Brandt of his statement that it is clear both West and East Germany must take part in any European deliberations. "This attitude," Zhukov exhorted, "ought to be lent weight by practical action."

The Federal government has still to reply to the Soviet note of September proposing that talks between the two countries on renunciation of the use of force to resolve political disputes begin in Moscow.

Last year's exchange of notes between Moscow and Bonn on this topic came to a head when *Izvestia* published the Kremlin notes insisting on a Soviet right to intervene in this country by virtue of Articles 53 and 107 of the United Nations charter.

The Soviet Union has not changed its mind on this score but there has been a change in the way it approaches the renunciation of the use of force. It is now the first item on the proposed agenda for a European security conference contained in the 31 October statement of the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers.

This was the real surprise of the Prague gathering. Renunciation of the use of force does not figure at all in earlier Warsaw Pact documents and declarations on the European security conference, the Bucharest declaration of 1966 and the Budapest appeal of March 1969.

What, one wonders, has possessed Moscow to propose as a topic for all-European debate an idea originally voiced by Chancellor Erhard? The most convincing explanation is that it is the easiest and most promising project on which – and this is the Kremlin's main short-term target – Bonn and East Berlin must get together at one and the same conference table.

This puts the bilateral Soviet-Federal Republic talks on renunciation of the use of force suggested by Moscow in a new light too. Moscow can hardly intend to work out down to the smallest detail what is to be presented as the outcome of a European security conference.

There can no longer be any doubt that bilateral talks on renunciation of the use of force can only be of a preparatory nature prior to the European get-together. Moscow talks in terms of warming up the West German other side but any agreement reached is to be signed and sealed at the European gathering in the presence of both German states.

This is not the only aspect of Soviet policy on the conference that is of note. According to the Bucharest and Budapest documents one of the major goals of a European conference was to have been the dissolution of military blocs in East and West. This is no longer mentioned in the Prague declaration.

The Budapest appeal, made six months after military intervention in Czechoslovakia, was already a little more reserved but still referred to the Bucharest declaration's far-reaching proposals for the liquidation of military pacts, withdrawal of foreign troops and creation of nuclear-free zones.

In the seven and a half months that have since elapsed changes must therefore have taken place in the Warsaw Pact attitude towards a European security conference. Rumours exist, and they must be taken seriously, that East Berlin has repeatedly intervened in Moscow and with reference to events in Czechoslovakia stated that it will not be responsible for the maintenance of stability in the GDR should a European security conference result in military or political relaxation. This alone, however, is not a satisfactory explanation for the phenomenon.


A major question that concerns the new SPD-FDP government is: will the Soviet Union give support to the Brandt-Scheel policy towards the Eastern Bloc countries? Chancellor Brandt, Foreign Minister Walter Scheel and Semyon Tsarapkin (left), the Soviet Ambassador in Bonn, at a diplomatic reception. (Photo: dpa)

It can be assumed that Moscow itself is not in the least enamoured of changes in its own sphere of influence that might result from military resolutions made by a European security conference.

There is a clear pointer that this is the case in Zhukov's article. The Soviet commentator fulminates against Atlantic cooks who would like to present the Kremlin with a fixed menu. What lies behind these attacks is a recent meeting of the Permanent Nato Council at which a list of military measures to be submitted to a European gathering was drawn up.

These measures include mutual troop reductions and inspection and represent an accurate blow at the weak spot in the present Soviet negotiating position. Nothing can be further from the Kremlin's mind at the moment than to engage in military disengagement leading to unrest in the Eastern Bloc.

It is in the Soviet interest for difficult and time-wasting topics to be struck from the agenda in order to have the conference convene as quickly as possible and reach a successful conclusion on issues on which, conclusions can, in the present European climate, be expected to be reached.

Prospects are best where what is termed adaptation of the Federal Republic to European realities is concerned.

The Prague declaration would seem to suggest that the Kremlin is in a hurry to convene the conference during the first six months of next year. This could well partly be due to a desire to see America figure as a counterpart on the European stage at a juncture at which the United States is distracted from European affairs by its commitments in Asia and thus in a weaker position than otherwise.

As in Moscow's view political and economic developments in Western Europe are not exactly at their best either the Kremlin may also harbour hopes of gaining an increasing influence on developments in this part of the Continent.

Josef Riedmiller

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 12 November 1969)

IN THIS ISSUE

Moscow's hopes of the SPD-FDP coalition

The Soviet Union is worried about the new Bonn coalition. Soviet propaganda media term the results of local government elections in North Rhine-Westphalia alarming. The disappointing showing of the Social and Free Democrats is attributed to the hotchpotch of promises and old political formulas served up by the new Bonn government.

Actions are what Moscow wants of the new Bonn coalition. Pyotr Abrassimov, Soviet ambassador in East Berlin, has already announced that the Brandt-Scheel government will be judged by what it does rather than by what it says.

One of the criteria according to which Bonn's intentions are to be assessed is to be renunciation of links between the Federal government and West Berlin, which according to the Soviet ambassador is an independent political unit.

In a speech to mark the fifty-second anniversary of the Russian revolution Soviet head of state Nikolai Podgorny also noted that it would be premature as yet to award the Brandt government top marks.

So, Brandt and Scheel are still on probation as far as the Soviet leaders are concerned. The practical deeds expected of them are to begin with recognition of "the realities in Europe." This involves more than frontier issues. Recognition of Soviet hegemony over Eastern Europe and, in the final analysis, a break with the West, particularly with what is termed American imperialism are also at stake.

Without a doubt China plays a part in the present Soviet peace offensive. The Soviet Union is determined to consolidate its position in Europe while the changeable frontier negotiations with China are still in progress, the United States remains weakened by the Vietnam debacle and this country wallows in the euphoria of a new government. This would account for the hurry in which the security conference issue has been raised.

For the time being the Soviet Union is on the lookout for a few targets for criticism in the new Cabinet. Their main worry is Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt. The visit to Bonn of British Defence Minister Denis Healey gave rise to unease in Moscow. Britain's Labour government takes a more sceptical view of Soviet policy than in the past, as a television interview with Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart made clear.

According to Radio Moscow the conclusion that suggests itself is that no change need be expected in Bonn's mili-

Continued on page 2

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Rapprochement between Bonn and Cairo?

SPECIFIC MIDDLE EAST POLICY ESSENTIAL

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

A reappraisal of this country's relations with Egypt is one of the more urgent foreign policy tasks facing the new Federal government. Despite occasional glimmers of hope the political climate of ties between the two countries has steadily worsened since diplomatic ties were broken off in spring 1965.

There are many reasons for this trend but the crucial one would seem to be a lack of mutual understanding despite (or maybe because of) traditional German-Arab friendship, which is vaunted all too often.

Both sides are emotion-laden and their completely opposing attitudes towards Israel appear not to allow of a generous disregard for the stresses and strains of recent years.

The new Federal government's great opportunity is that of abandoning stultified positions without losing face and thereby providing the Egyptians with the same opportunity.

A spokesman for the Egyptian government has already expressed his government's hope that the new Federal government might show greater understanding for the Middle East. This hardly sounds like the outstretched hand – or does it?

Political events in Egypt over recent months allow of a slightly subtiler approach to past prejudices. In July Cairo established diplomatic relations with the "German Democratic Republic" (GDR) – without the slightest doubt under Soviet pressure.

Ali Sabry was due to travel to Moscow to request additional arms deliveries. At a session of the central committee of the Arab Socialist Union, the sole political party in the UAR, Sabry insisted that the price continually demanded by Moscow, the establishment of ciplomatic relations with East Berlin, be paid beforehand.

While President Nasser is reported not to have intervened in the discussion but merely to have drummed nervously on the table with his fingers the overwhelming majority of committee members was against but either unable or unwilling to deny the priority of arms deliveries.

The same Ali Sabry has since been stripped of his powers. Both foreign and domestic policy reasons were involved. President Nasser's position depends on striking a domestic policy balance between left- and right-wing trends in the party and government machine. His own power is a function of this balance.

Should the balance veer in favour of one or other of the two trends and their supporters Nasser could only react in one or ther of two ways. Either he veers too in order ot offset a possible increase in power of a rival or he restores the old balance of power by eliminating the mischief-makers and so the rivals.

He chose the latter course. Were he really as pro-Soviet as his critics maintain he would definitoly have been able to veer further left at the moment, now that Zaharia Mohieddin has made his exit from the political stage and no further danger threatens from the pro-Western camp.

Since there were no crucial domestic policy reasons for countering the growing influencoof the Sabry group there must evidently have been foreign policy reasons.

Egypt has so far avoided dependence on the Soviet Union over and above a certain degree based on subjective considerations. Increasing Soviet influence in the course of the year has obviously been noted not only by Western observers but also by the Egyptian President himself.

He will have felt harassed by Soviet requests to be allowed to send further military experts to Egypt and by the exaggeratedly arrogant behaviour of Soviet ambassador Vinogradov and have drawn the appropriate conclusions.

While an intended recall of Ambassador Vinogradov is denied both in Cairo and in Moscow but is rumoured merely not to have been agreed to at the present juncture the fall of Ali Sabry is clearly unconditional and irreparable. The Orient has methods of its own.

His dismissal was not politically motivated, which would have alowed him to return to the political stage at will; he was accused of exploiting his position to smuggle enormous amounts of luxury goods from Moscow to Cairo (the fact that his secretary is supposed to have done the dirty work will but have added fuel to the fires of suspicion among the general public).

An accusation of this nature disqualifies Ali Sabry both as a man and for his political friends. At the same time Al Alim, veteran communist editor-in-chif of the daily *Al Akhbar*, and the editor of the weekly *Rose el Yussef*, a man with similar views, were replaced by representatives of the moderate left.

In any reappraisal of relations with Egypt the Federal government ought to assess these changes in Cairo positively. It ought also to realise that the nature of this country's inrerests in Egypt is.

If a country of thirty million people is to be written off as a dead loss every single Mark invested from now on is wasted money. Cultural institutes, schools and technical colleges should be closed down.

If, on the other hand, these institutions are to be maintained in being, basically, the hope that cultural influence will prove of assistance in maintaining a certain degree of political influence Egyptian wishes should not entirely be disregarded.

The new Federal government will thus seriously have to consider what this country's interests are. Not only France but also Britain's Labour government has shown how a pragmatic independent policy can be pursued.

This country's relationship with Israel unquestionably makes a specific Middle East policy advisable. The prospects are none too poor insofar as Egypt can afford to adopt a far more flexible approach towards this country now that relations with the GDR have been established.

Helmut Häussler

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 11 November 1969)

Moscow's hopes

Continued from page 1

tary policy. The course of events, it is maintained, conveys the impression that the Social Democratic Defence Minister is not only continuing the policy line of his Christian Democratic predecessor but giving it even more emphasis.

In the Czech party daily *Rude Pravo* former Bonn correspondent Otokar Svercina ironically notes that Willy Brandt will have opportunity enough to demonstrate his policy. At the same time the paper asked the new Chancellor whether he intends to maintain existing policy towards Nato and so continue with the policy line of the CDU.

The idea is evidently to put the new Bonn government in such a position that any attempt to retreat from the East's stormy embraces cannot but avoid creating the impression that Bonn has broken its word.

The newspaper of the Polish Pax movement, a Roman Catholic organisation that is known for its loyalty to the Warsaw regime, outlined on 1 November the way in which many people in Poland visualise the new era. It is not a question of changing Poland's own policy aims but one of adjusting modes of action and the language of diplomacy to the requirements of the present situation.

The Soviet Union's behaviour towards other communist countries shows signs not of relaxation but of consolidation of the Soviet grip, so narrowly limiting hopes of general detente.

On 6 November high-ranking Soviet ideologist Pospelov reiterated in an *Izvestia* article the tenot of restricted sovereignty of socialist countries – the Brezhnev doctrine. The Yugoslavs are complaining of unfriendly Soviet propaganda. The third volume of the History of the CPSU, which has just been published in the Soviet capital, reasserts Stalin's Cominform line towards Tito.

There are a fair number of symptoms indicative of the shape of things to come: enlightened neo-Stalinism with imperial ambitions; Will these indications be noted in Bonn or will it be a case of what humorist Morgenstern called what cannot be true not being allowed to be true.

Carl Gustaf Ströhm

(CHRIST UND WELT, 14 November 1969)

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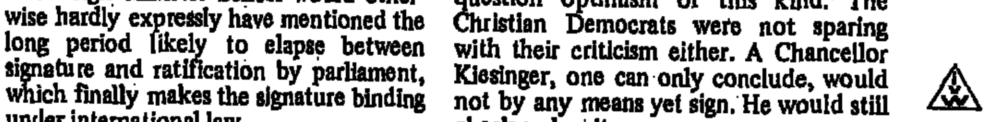
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Bonn is willing to sign ban bomb treaty

Basically the lengthy Bundestag debate on signature of the non-proliferation treaty was a highly political one. Details of deadlines, reservations and snags of the whole involved business were not the main point at issue.

The main issue was whether or not the new Federal government ought, without prejudicing German interests, to opt for a control procedure advocated by the great powers. It is now clear that Bonn aims to sign as soon as possible.

The signature will, however, be accompanied ba strong reservations. The new government too feels that a great deal remains unclarified and unchecked. A maximum of information and assurances by the great powers has yet to be achieved.

Members of the parties in the government coalition share the Opposition's anxiety that the Soviet Union in particular might derive aminous intervention rights at the expense of this country's power industry and research.

In the parliamentary debate this may have sounded like under- or overestimation of the risks that remain open respectively. In reality reservations about the substance and consequences of the non-proliferation treaty are to be found on all sides.

Foreign Minister Scheel would otherwise hardly expressly have mentioned the long period likely to elapse between signature and ratification by parliament, which finally makes the signature binding under international law.

The objectivity of the Bundestag debate was worthy of note. Polemical exaggeration was avoided. Differing political assessments of the largely unquestioned facts were all the more evident.

The government has sounded a new note in using the heralded signature almost demonstratively to underline its goodwill towards the Soviet Union.

Approval is designed to help gain access for this country as an active participant in the major disarmament debat. This discussion, decided on by the two great powers, may continually be put off by them. Despite many attempts it has yet really to get off the ground.

As a moral principle disarmament remains impressive, though. Prompt German singature of the non-proliferation treaty gives rise to notable hopes of a compromise between the two superpowers. A compromise based on common sense is stibl felt to be possible.

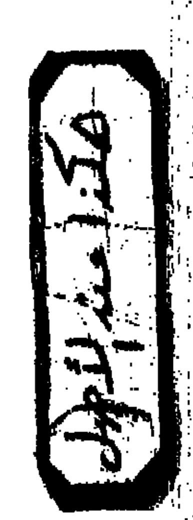
A critical Opposition will, of course, question optimism of this kind. The Christian Democrats were not sparing with their criticism either. A Chancellor Kiesinger, one can only conclude, would not by any means yet sign. He would still check and wait.

Old mistrust of the unfathomable intentions of the Soviet Union recurred, and this is the point on which there are genuine differences between the Opposition and the new foreign policy.

The one is preapred to underwrite a greater fund of goodwill, the other not (or not as yet). The Kremlin ought to be interested in preventing the new Bonn regime's good will from running aground.

Robert Schmelzer

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 13 November 1969)



INTER GERMAN RELATIONS

East Berlin's comments on policy statement cause little joy in Bonn

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

East Berlin has passed comments on the policy of Willy Brandt and his Cabinet as formulated in the Chancellor's statement of government policy.

The result of what was obviously a lot of hard thinking and strenuous discussing in the SED politbureau concerning the course the Federal government was taking has appeared in print in an editorial in *Neues Deutschland*.

This agrees in substantial sections with the judgments passed already in similarly representative communist newspapers in Eastern Europe.

This state of affairs alone shows clearly that the published reaction of communist states to the policy of Brandt's Cabinet has been carefully agreed.

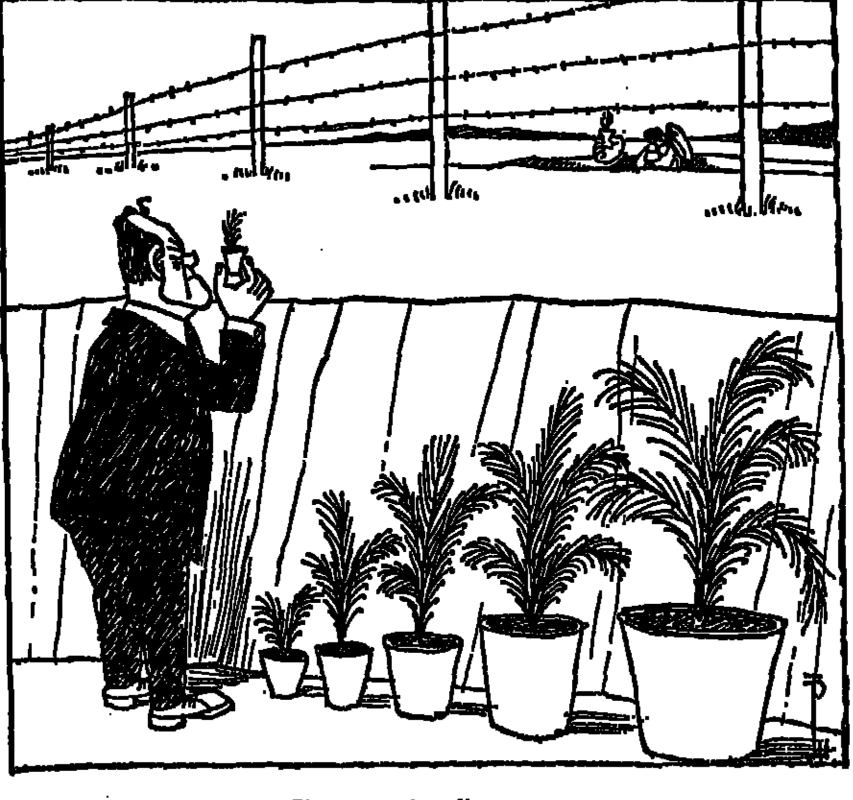
This collusion led to a general agreement, not entirely devoid of arrogance, that Brandt should be supported in his efforts to find his footing on the political scene but that he should also be censured to a certain extent for his negligence in not laying his cards on the table about his policy towards the Eastern Bloc and his social welfare policy.

The readiness to support Brandt mentioned above is limited temporarily, "until the mists clear which are clouding many matters today."

Let us translate this statement into something universally comprehensible. It shows that there is a certain amount of give and take on the part of the Communists. They show understanding in that the new government is not immediately negating all the policies of its predecessors. And they understand that the Federal Republic government cannot carry out completely and immediately the maximum demands of the Soviet Bloc without neglecting the opinions and reactions of people in the Federal Republic.

Something else can be gathered from the communist statement. The day will soon come when the Bonn coalition government declares that the Communist Bloc's breathing space is at an end. At this point in time Willy Brandt will be asked categorically to comply with the communist demands.

No one should really be astonished that *Neues Deutschland* puts this section of its article in which it discusses the



The tempting flower-pots

(Cartoon: Peter Leger/Süddeutsche Zeitung)

relationship between Bonn and East Berlin under the rubric – Foreign Policy.

This is a clear expression of the fact that the SED leadership will have nothing to do with intra-German relations as proposed by the Brandt-Scheel government under the formula "Two German states in one nation having a special relationship with each other".

According to *Neues Deutschland* the idea of pan-Germany exists only in the Federal Republic's weather roports.

East Berlin remains adamant that the Soviet Zone must be recognised in every way by the government in Bonn as a separate nation. The SED expressly states that a closer relationship between the two parts of Germany for which the Federal government is striving in the interests of the nation and the normalisation of relationships between the two parts are dependent on a recognition of the GDR regime based on the people's right of self-determination.

According to the SED newspaper these connections are in no way different from the relationship between any two other sovereign states.

There is a clear and unambiguous rejection of the Brandt-Scheel government's conception, born with the most frightful labour pains, that relationships between the two parts of Germany were in some way unique and different from the connections between any other two states.

There is nothing surprising in this situation. Therefore there is no cause for anyone to be self-satisfied and claim: "I told you so!"

It is essential that the new SPD-FDP coalition government shows the world its good intentions to preserve the peace in the middle of Europe. this should be done as quickly and clearly as possible.

In fact the new government has taken steps in this direction and will certainly continue its policy of detente. But this is no longer sufficient. The government must take disappointing developments into account. That is to say Brandt and his government must formulate a policy in good time which bargains for the Eastern Bloc taking a tougher line against the Federal Republic.

It is not without good reason that *Neues Deutschland* linked up the SED regime's sacred cow, recognition, with the planned European security conference.

Any one who is keen to see this conference come into being and who wishes to take part in it will have to ask himself quickly whether East Berlin can be recognised and if so how?

There was a great deal of impertinence in remarks made in the SED newspaper about Bonn's Nato policy as the conceptions of Defence Minister Schmidt on this country's alliance and armaments policy. These comments, however, are so obviously brought into line with similar statements made all over the Soviet Bloc that for this very reason they gain importance.

The communist governments are putting up a unified front which seems to be decidedly against the new Federal government's security policy. They are fighting against this with the same vehemence as was customary before.

Neues Deutschland has also held forth on the government's domestic policies. The relevant passages of this official release are unexpectedly permeated with the spirit of class warfare. They could be considered as a classical example of the unchanging communist policy of interference in Federal Republic domestic affairs.

If this official release by the SED newspaper is taken seriously – and it should be – then Bonn must consider this statement by East Berlin as a document which destroys many hopes.

Walter Günzel

(DIE WELT, 11 November 1969)

GDR is not abroad for Chancellor Willy Brandt

Chancellor Brandt has one again emphasised that as far as he is concerned the German Democratic Republic is not a foreign country.

Brandt has just given an interview to the American news magazine, *Time*.

He said:" It would be ridiculous to regard the other part of Germany as a foreign country like Indonesia, Mexico or Norway. Although the Soviet Zone has developed into a fully fledged state the fact remains that the frontier between East and West is splitting millions of families."

(Handelsblatt, 11 November 1969)

Ulbricht's government chews over contents of Brandt's statement

Not one day passes without some kind of commentary from East Berlin about Willy Brandt's government statement and the parliamentary debate.

It is understandable that these comments centre round Bonn's ideas on all-German policy or intra-German relations and Willy Brandt's theory of two German states.

East Berlin's statements still have an air of feeling their way around and not jumping in at the deep end too soon. Nobody is quite sure, in fact, in which direction leaders in the other part of Germany are going to jump.

But the SED party newspaper, *Neues Deutschland* is already resuming its old, customary acid tone and is not tired of pointing out that to its eyes the old CDU/CSU policy is being continued with new emphases.

At the moment spokesmen for East Berlin are contenting themselves with attacking the governing Mayor of West Berlin, Klaus Schütz because he has spoken in favour of the basic idea of the government statement and wants to have West Berlin considered to be a part of the Federal Republic.

Second victim of attack by East Berlin politicians is Foreign Minister Walter Scheel, on whom they would like to pin approval of the Hallstein Doctrine.

The most recent occasion of which this kind of polemic had an airing was the 52nd anniversary of the October Revolution at which the entire German Democratic Republic party hierarchy put in an appearance with the exception of Walter Ulbricht.

Erich Honecker, member of the politbureau and secretary of the Central Committee, maintained a remarkably restrained air. He stated that the change of government in Bonn must be regarded first and foremost as a success on the part of 17 million voters in this part of Germany in that their votes had made the Brandt/Scheel coalition possible.

He made the position of the GDR clear, saying that nobody should have the right to question the frontiers which have been set in Europe since the War.

Statements such as this are obviously designed to bring other countries in the Warsaw Pact into line with the GDR's policy.

For up till now all other eastern European nations have been holding back any forthbright comment on the new Bonn policy. And they have all kept quiet about the most recent demands made by East Berlin.

The first detailed statement by anyone else came from the Soviet ambassador in East Berlin Pyotr Abrassimov. At the revolution celebrations he said that a definite evaluation of the new Bonn coalition government could only be made after Brandt's men had taken a firm line on the main problems of the moment concerning World peace and national security.

He claimed that one of the criteria for judging the new government and its policies, apart from the demands for recognition of frontiers in Europe, recognition of the German Democratic Republic and rescinding of the Munich Agreement, was West Berlin.

Abrassimov, the diplomat from Moscow, said that it would be entirely unrealistic and inconsistent with the status quo for demonstrations west of The Wall claiming that this independent political unit was part of the Federal Republic, which, he said, it never could be.

So to date East Berlin has only received protection from its biggest big brother and only silence from the other Warsaw Pact nations.

It would be at the very least too early if not completely illusory to look forward to a thawing out of political relations between East and West.

(Handelsblatt, 10 November 1969)

OPERA

Is Carmen an emancipated female?

RENNERT AND TROYANOS' SEASON SUCCESS IN MUNICH

DIE ZEIT
WOCHENZEITUNG
FÜR POLITIK, WIRTSCHAFT, HANDEL UND KULTUR

Karl Böhm was seen once again in the opera at Munich, not only as a conductor but as director as well. Host and producer Günther Rennert *was hard on the heels of* Merimée, Bizet and Felsenstein (whose German translation is being used). And Tatiana Troyanos, the spritely singer who was achieved a brilliant reputation recently, is in the title role. That must be the *Carmen,* of the opera season, if not of the opera decade.

Even the best cast productions of *Carmen* have failed in some way in the last few years. Otto Schenk's production in the Vienna State Opera with Christa Ludwig in the lead role was not conducted powerfully enough by Lorin Maazel. At Salzburg Karajan was too concerned with the luxury of the festival performance, silken finesse and the naturalism enlarged upon by subtle chamber music. The result was a conventionally elegant setting that even Grace Bumbry could not break.

In Stuttgart Carlos Kleiber mastered the score well. He brought out the heat of the sun, the shrill brightness, the lack of shadow and the fire. He also knew how to make the slight trivial passages rhythmically slender. But as his Carmen did not have a powerful enough voice and as neither of the two producers mentioned in the programme was responsible for what happened on the stage the Stuttgart performance of the opera was an orchestral event. And what of Munich?

There is a mysterious link between blind impulse and the glorification of freedom. In the most famous opera before *Carmen* about an anarchic anti-bourgeois driven by daemonic impulses, Mozart's *Don Giovanni,* the central position is taken up by the solemn hymn *Viva la liberta,* long live freedom.

This unmistakable contradiction appears again in the figure of the gypsy girl. She challenges all men, all moral society with the way she is. Her courage and unrestrained nature conceals not so much superiority, liberty, emancipation and a disregard for the limits imposed by boureois society and womanhood as extreme devotion to nature. This obscures the issue.

How can Carmen reconcile superstition ("The cards do not lie") and fatalism with her impulse towards absolute freedom? Carmen does not know the answer but she does not allow herself to be led by fear, caution and compulsion.

Is she a slut or a true child of nature — or both? Is Don José a sissy who still has not cut the umbilical cord or a typical Spanish chap with all his jealousy and footling honour — or both? Is Escamillo a foolish gladiator or a hero — or both? Is Micaela naive or over-romantic — or both?

Tatiana Troyanos needed as many months to reach the stage of having a potential world career as other artists need years. As soon as she appeared on the metal bridge she had full control of the situation. Everything turned on her and she enjoyed it.

Rennert had a clever idea — and Don José is the only one who does not look at Carmen. He cleans his rifle and attends to other duties. This is the reason that she throws the rose over to him — the tragedy can begin.

Tatiana Troyanos looked good. Her voice has powerful top notes — though a bit too sharp for my liking — a middle range that does not always unite perfectly with the high notes and her low notes are very expressive and very important of course in a part like Carmen. Tatiana Troyanos' style is pure and very self-assured. When she is in leading roles she fills the great opera house.

But she is a majestic success which may explain her popularity, especially in the Federal Republic, and her limitations as Carmen. When she wants to br expressive and seductive, primarily in the first two acts, she smiles with both face and voice, giving the impression of a harmonious person, a majestic woman, accustomed to having men at her feet.

Sometimes she is very charming, in the manner of Maria Schell. She is then a great and open being, a friendly Valkyre from Spain.

But she lacks harshness, complete devotion to nature and her compulsive, matter-of-fact black sensuality in the scene where she has to imitate maliciously the cry of the trumpet calling Don Jose to duty — with a spiteful "traterata". Or again when she has to do her castanet dance in B-flat major with wild, concise movements without an expression of infatuation and without any *espressivo.*

She no longer smiled during the gloomy scene where the cards forecast death. Her surrender to fatalism has the effect of being artificial, the music of a singer, and *does not subdue.*

After a great start to the last act she seems to lose her theatrical nerve. That is no wonder when Don José's dagger does not seem to want to come out of its sheath as in a bad opera parody.

Robert Ilosfalvy, the supposed weakling of the opera, had the strongest voice of all. He is almost without competition in the way he expands, draws a certain akwardness around him and becomes stronger all the time.

Victor Braun's Escamillo cannot be regarded as a competitor. Nor can Helen Donath as Micaela in spite of her fantastic success with the audience.

Günther Rennert's production was masterly, clever in the crowd scenes, clear and powerful in the representation of conflicts. It told the story as only as expert can tell it. There can perhaps be some dispute about the arrangement of the smuggler's scene in act three and also in the translation of Felsenstein.

The climax of both this production and that of many opera houses today was the breath-takingly gay and high-spirited smugglers' quintette in the second act which was astonishingly precise in both expression and scenic and musical performance.

As far as Karl Böhm is concerned, the performance becomes a fascinating lesson, though not always a lesson on how *Carmen* must be conducted but also on what means of expression, what tempi and what I am tempted to describe as German symphonic attitudes of mind do not seem to be quite appropriate.

During the overture everything was tense and as it should be. Böhm stressed the rythmical, the drums, and did not make a point of the melodic element. It is certainly odd that the tremoli of the violins seemed to sound more like the Nibelheim in their excited expressivity than like Seville. The audience could not trust its ears. Why are we hearing Wagner's Gesamtkunstwerk, they seemed to say.

But during the first act, during some of the choruses and the somewhat laborious duet between Don JosEes, and Micaela it became clear that the great Karl Böhm, whose treatment of Mozart, Brahms, Schubert and Wagner is indisputable, was not stressing the conciseness, the slenderness and the unshadowed fiery music of Bizet. There was a lot that was German about the relatively slow tempi, the preparedness to express himself and the harmonic seriousness. The more innocent passages sounded merely pleasantly harmless, the explosions were self-assured as they are in Wagner and the trivia were played exaltedly — in vain — instead of swectly. The audience were forced to think of a line from Lortzing and Lohengrin, a line that does not exactly pass through Seville.



Titiana Troyanos

(Photo: Rudolf Betz)

For example when the time came for the change from major to minor after the duet between Micaela and Don José Böhm acted as if it were one of Brahms' twilights, a passacaglia variation of the symphony in E minor.

All the drive in the second act, the excellent smugglers' act, *could not* disguise this. And when the trumpets of death in the last act did not smack of Bayreuth it seemed so intentional that it did not fully convince. And if only the flutes in the gypsy andantino had played their semi-quavers a little more precisely.

Applause was enthusiastic with a little booing for the out of sorts Escamillo. The costume was charming and Leni Bauer-Ecsy's decor was respectable. Can anyone believe that in spite of so much work by many of the best opera stars of the world Carmen can be domesticated for the theatre in this country?

Joachim Kaiser

(DIE ZEIT, 31 October 1969)

Balanchine's debut in West Berlin

It was a great evening with only a few things to spoil the beauty of it all.

Appointing the most important choreographer of our time, George Balanchine, director of the New York City Ballet, as artistic adviser at the Deutsche Oper in West Berlin showed its advantages with his very first programme.

At least it has at first but it is to be feared that the Berliners will turn against even him in the long run. If it is not through the obligatory booing already criticised by his predecessor, Kenneth MacMillan, now director of the Royal Ballet in London (there were also boos this time thought there seemed to be no cause) then it will be through the administrative measures of the local big-wigs who have sunk to mere historical importance but still exert influence. Tatjana Gsovsky is director of the ballet school and Gert Reinholm the Ballet director, Tatjana Gsovsky is the eminence grise and Reinholm is the man who puts her wishes into practice. It remains obscure what Balanchine's function will be in Berlin. He is admittedly of a different calibre to MacMillan so a harpier outcome can be envisaged.

Among the administrative measures that testify to the lack of instinct on the part of their originators is the appointment of French star Jean-Pierre Bonnefous for the title role of Balanchine's first ballet of the evening, *Apollon Musagète.* For years French ballet has been in its death throes and the dancers have not remained unaffected by this development. Not only did Bonnefous interpret his part wrongly, he also did it with a total lack of understanding. Because of this it was a failure. Seldom does one see boring performance of Balanchine's choreography of 1928 that, as the germ of all that follows, forms the key to all the work of this great Russian choreographer who today lives in America.

It was surprising that his recent work *Episodes* (1959) that translates the music of Anton Webern into congenial, seemingly completely alien or new movements met first of all at least with lack of understanding on the part of the audience.

Most of the audience saw the light only when the dancers seemed to go through the same movements over and over again to Webern's orchestral version of the rizertata of Bach's *Musical Offering.*

When the ensemble appeared for *Symphony in C* (1947), in which Balanchine's choreography makes Bizet's music visible with dancing bodies, the audience's consent was complete and their exultation great apart of course from the three serving Berlin booers.

The success surprised the initiated to a certain extent. For contrary to all usage at the representation theatre cultivated by the Deutsche Oper there were not only no expensive costumes but there was no decoration at all and dancers danced in tights or tutus. For the first time for ages in Berlin the dancing alone was the main concern. There was not even danced stories or danced literature, there was only music and movement. The movement of the female corps de ballet was of

Continued on page 7



This 'picture' was produced by a Cologne computer and exhibited at Hanover. It is not a real 'computer picture' since it was programmed. The picture was produced by using a keyboard. The exhibition was collected, arranged and organised by Käthe Schröder of Hanover and was sponsored by 'Clarissa Contemporary Art' and the Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz Society in conjunction with the state's authorities and America House in Hanover.

Continued from page 6

an accuracy never seen in this country before.

Balanchine's heart must beat for female dancers from this country. From America he brought back as a guest Karin von Aroldingen who turned out to be an excellent interpreter of the works of her master,

But one of Balanchine's favourite dancers was far superior to her and all other dancers. As a Lolita ballerina Kay Mazzo is a mixture of child and queen. She personifies the pure culture of the New York City Ballet, a state from which the Berlin ballet is far removed — although the women are a good deal nearer than the men.

Heinz-Ludwig Schneiders

(Handelsblatt, 4 October 1969)

THINGS SEEN

Computer-produced art exhibited at Hanover

NATURE PLAYS NO ROLE

The world-embracing motor computer is on the way in! Its fascinating possibilities have not escaped the world of plastic art, especially since the term art is coming to have an increasingly broader application.

Last year the Institute of Contemporary Arts in London exhibited examples of drawings by a computer which can work faster and more precisely than the human brain in a cybernetic demostration.

Now in Hanover's KUBUS there is for the first time in the Federal Republic an exhibition of 217 objects demonstrating what this new aesthetic and technological category has produced to date.

Whether we like it or not here is a new form of aesthetics based an arithmetic and geometry which will undoubtedly give as much cause to worry and lead to heated discussion.

The first impression which this exhibition creates is curiosity as to just what the world of art put on show. As representatives of the spiritual fathers of cybernetics there are exhibitions of Blaise Pascal's adding machine from the seventeenth century, Schickard's calculating machine and Leibniz' multiplication apparatus which works on the binary notation system — all three of these being presented in attractive replica form.

The repertoire of modern drawings on show in the hall is just as confusing as it is simple, particularly for the visitor who has a basic knowledge of analytical geometry.

The computor's individual sketchs come from a sketch repertoire created by an automatic sketching machine. The technical side is the province of engineers. For the public the centre of interest is the visible result.

Many of the computer sketchs seem somewhat barren at first glance through decorative. The automatic process which switches off the immediate human sense of feeling creates a more correct and educational impression.

For many of the exhibits which appear in spiral form, and in long columns of figures and words, as a design in architectonic and circular structures and filigree-like images with patterns which often seem exciting we are often lost for words when trying to define it or categorise it.

Without doubt industry, for example the textile industry, could put the coloured figure compositions and geometrical designs to profitable use on printed materials.

The most successful are the abstract pictures, that it to say everything outside the realms of the picturesque such as "Computer Portrait" by Manfred Schroeder of Göttingen, the works of the American Jack P. Citron, Kennedy's graphic art from the Japanese Computer Technique Group and the silkscreen prints by Georg Nees, head of Siemens computer department in Erlangen.

Works on show come from the Federal Republic, Berlin, America, Great Britain, Canada and Japan.

The previous experiment in London was called "On the Eve of Tomorrow" a fortunate title which showed the uncom*pleted and still-developing art form and* the new direction in which it was pointing. Objects on show range from the digigram "Mona Lisa" by H. Philip Peterson of Massachusettes to the satellite-like rotating wire structure by Richard C. Ramond of New York.

The objects raised the question not only of effect and application but also of creation. And there was the question of what progress would be made in the field of electronics and cybernetics to produce artistic forms.

It is possible to sense created impulses although the fluidity of art created by an individual seems lost or imperceptible.

The exhibition was collected, arranged and organised by Käthe Schröder of Hanover and was sponsored by "Clarissa



Contemporary Art" and the Gottfried Wilhelm Leibnitz Society in conjunction with the state's authorities and America House in Hanover.

It was opened officially by Professor Max Bense.

Did this mean that a new leaf was being turned in the history book of art? Is the art form growing up here and seeking attention directed against the past and old fashioned conceptions of art? Only time well tell!

Werner Schumann

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 25 October 1969)

A tribute to sculptor Gustav Seitz

Gustav Seitz, the sculptor, has died in Hamburg after a long illness. He was 63 in September.

After the progressive sulptors such as Moore, Seitz was considered to be traditionalist. But among the young sulptors there was hardly one who did not mention his name without respect.

His art is simple and comprehensible, full of character and meaning. The man and the artist are at one in his case.

Many people at the Federal Republic pavilion at the Biennale in 1968 may have been surprised to find his work among the ranks of the avant garde. This was an unmistakeable proof of his quality and craftmanship.

Seitz earned recognition and respect early in his life, as a teacher of his skills. In 1946 he was a professor at Berlin's Technical University. Since 1958 he has been at the Hamburg Art School, following in the footsteps of Edwin Scharff.

Public expression of his recognition has taken the form of several prizes, including the German Democratic Republic National Prize and the Major Art Prize of the state of Lower Saxony.

Seitz once said he was taking pains that in all aspects of the creative artistic process and the conversion of his materials into the finished work there should be an impression of the self-evident and the natural.

He was not, he said, trying to ravish the example of Nature.

Any attempt to squeeze Seitz' works between those of Maillol and Moore ends in a certain amount of frustation. Without doubt, however, the meeting with Malloi left some traces behind and there are certain thematic similarities with Moore.

Lehmbruck, too, had a certain influence on Seitz' creativity. When searching for typical influence on his work,



however, the most success is likely to be found when studying the archaic forms of antiquity, Egyptian and early Attic plastics than among the Modernists.

Sculptures by Seitz are first and foremost products of the "self-evident" in the material mass and only secondarily concerned with translating, condensing, making expressive changes and deforming.

His massive figures, for instance his *Catcher,* show off their mass almost provocatively. Their great weight can not escape attention.

Precisely because they are of great mass or, what is virtually the same, substance, they can give an impression of mass without loss of anything else. His torsoes do not cast doubt on plastic volume, but they define it.

Seitz is one of the last great portrait sulptors. His busts of Oskar Kokoschka, Bert Brecht, Thomas and Heinrich Mann and of Martin Heidegger are late flowerings of an almost dead art form.

The corporeal is given a physiognomy. The casual vitality of his sitting, resting and standing figures embodies a philosophical gaiety, which often develops into roguishness.

Seitz, born in Mannheim, received his early artistic education from August Dursy in Ludwigshafen. After studying in Karlsruhe he was, from 1928 to 1932, a pupil of Wilhelm Gerstel and Georg Schreyögg in Berlin.

Then he worked in a studio with Hugo Lederer at the Prussian Academy. Since 1938 he has been a free sulptor in Berlin.

Much of his work was destroyed during the war years and he was imprisoned. After the holocaust he had to begin anew.

In his work the statuesque nature of the monumental basic form in broken up by a narrative movement.

Nature, the motive force which inspired the late sculptor to much of his creativity and to which he felt he always had a duty to perform, is not to be found in his plastic art as a kind of imitation or aping of the real thing.

It appears in the guise of acrid naturalness, restless vivacity, which breathes through the roughly worked upper surface of Seitz' statues.

Wolfgang Rainer

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 29 October 1969)

(Photo: Ingeborg Sello)



■ EDUCATION

Youth in Federal Republic is not left-wing

SURVEY OF YOUNGER GENERATION WITH SURPRISING CONCLUSIONS

Widespread opinion has it that the youth of the Federal Republic is revolutionary and on the extreme left wing. Demonstrations and riots seem to confirm this view.

But is this picture accurate? Professor Walter Jaide, director of the Research Bureau for Youth Affairs in Hanover, has made an exhaustive study into the question of political commitment among the youth of the Federal Republic and his results are surprising.

The young generation possesses traces of strong authoritarian tendencies, some of which even bear a Fascist stamp. This is true primarily for those young people who have had little education as well as those who belong to the lower social levels.

This attitude is stronger in females than in males and is more in evidence in the fifteen to seventeen age range than in eighteen to nineteen-year-olds. There was little trace of the extreme left in the sample interrogated by Professor Jaide.

Professor Jaide, whose investigations were financed by the Volkswagen Foundation, submitted the results to the Youth and Politics Working Circle of Indivisible Germany in Berlin.

Together with Professor Jaide, a lecturer at the teachers' training college in Hanover, Professor Günther Aschoff, psychologists Detlef Hinz, Barbara Hille and Burkhard Röder cooperated in the investigations which were carried out according to scientific methods, 1,800 young



STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

people from 450 towns and villages being included in a representative sample.

Professor Jaide and his colleagues found it surprising that in most of the young people interviewed there seemed to be a discrepancy between the state of interests which, to use Professor Jaide's words, must actually be progressive and the state of their consciousness.

The Research Bureau in Hanover bases its statements on the answers given to questions such as "Should the state receive more powers so that it can put its plans into practice more easily? " or "Do you think that opposition should be limited? " or "Should there be an end to trials for war crimes? " or "Were there good sides to National Socialism? " and "Are reports of the Third Reich exaggerated in newspapers today? "

Unfortunately Professor Jaide has not indicated what percentages gave what answers. The general public thus has no overall picture. He gives figures only for the answers to one question, that of whether the minimum voting age should be reduced. Of those interviewed 43 per cent said that it should.

The circle of scientists and journalists in Berlin regretted that there were so few figures and criticised this. But Professor Jaide justified this by saying that his interest in the matter had not been to count all those young people who thought one way but to probe the structure of their opinions. The special point of his examinations was, he said, that they probed for features that stand in connection with the main feature of the readiness for political commitment.

Professor would allow no critical remarks to be made of the selection process of those young people interviewed. Many listeners were suspicious that the investigations had not included students and that extreme left-wing views may have been overlooked by the survey. "Where are all the left-wing students of whom we read every day? ", asked one of the speakers at the discussion.

Professor Jaide does not think that this consideration is crucial as non-academic youth form the great majority corresponding to the sociological cross-section of the population. The research group thus concentrated primarily on the opinions of this people in trade schools, intermediate schools and the upper stages of high schools.

Apart from the right-wing bias of fifteen to nineteen-year-olds the Professor found three further factors of opinion which were not so prononunced and which he labelled "progressive, liberal", "pacifist", and "fears and worries".

The progressive liberals are in the main males of eighteen and nineteen in the higher stages of education. They favour a policy of detente, are prepared to oppose official views and feel a need for reforms. This result was described by Professor Jaide as the consolatory aspect of his investigation. Pacifism and fear are more common in females but male members of the higher educational sphere also expressed pacifist thoughts.

In a comprehensive report on the results submitted in Berlin the Research Office said that it was alarming that the political views of young people varied most plainly with regard to the standard of education reached and membership of social levels.

Because of this Professor Jaide demanded that educational policy in the Federal Republic must pay more attention to those at work and at school than it had done up till.

In Professor Jaide's view the relationship that he had found between the authoritarian and Fascist attitudes among the young deserved the particular attention of both public and educational establishments. The defeat of the National Democrats in the Bundestag elections should not foster a spirit of calm. The business chairman of the Indivisible Germany Curatorium, Wilhelm Wolfgang Schütz, agreed with this view with the remark, "The real danger is on the right wing."

Hans Jörg Sottorf

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 30 October 1969)

Two-year-olds learn rules of the road

INSTILLING ROAD SAFETY IN THE VERY YOUNG

The National Automobile Club (ADAC) has published a pamphlet entitled "How to teach your child road safety".

The pamphlet warns parents to teach their children road safety from an early age with thoroughness and patience and point out to them the danger of traffic.

To impress parents with the importance of teaching their children road safety while still young the ADAC quotes some figures that are meant to convince them. Every five minutes a child or minor is injured on Federal Republic roads. Every three hours sees the death of a child on the roads. Within the last six years the number of children killed has increased by fifty per cent and the number of children injured by a quarter. In 1967 death figures for children were 2,682 and 94,715 were injured, some seriously. "Seventy per cent of children killed or injured caused the accident."

Speaking of this the ADAC says, "We must learn to live with traffic today and so must our children." According to the ADAC this does not mean that the ever increasing number of children injured or killed on the roads should be accepted as an inevitable price to pay. The rising number of deaths must be stopped.

The ADAC believes that it is not edequate that only teachers at schools and kindergartens teach road safety. "The parents bear the main responsibility in teaching their children how to survive in traffic." They must teach their children the basic essentials of road safety. This is one of the reasons why ADAC has published this pamphlet for parents. The pamphlet says that one of the most important rules to avoid accidents to children is to begin teaching a child road safety at the age of two. Any parent who fails to do this in the belief that it is too early is making a mistake that cannot be rectified later.

What must parents do? The ADAC believes that it is not sufficient to teach children something specific such as road signs, the laws of the road or technical questions. It is equallly important to give children a feeling for traffic. The aim of this training which is to last for many years is to make eyes and ears more capable of recognising situations that threaten danger.

The ADAC says that it is wrong for parents to take their children to school when they are eight or nine years old for fear of traffic. It is well-intentioned but not very effective when parents say, "I would prefer to have my child made fun of as a mother's boy than allow him to face the dangers of traffic alone." Children are in danger of being involved in an accident even when they are older, especi-

RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG

ally if they are mothered, do not stand on their own feet and have no self-confidence.

But in the view of the ADAC the other extreme is even more dangerous. Parents must not allow their offspring to be alone on the street when they are only three are four years old saying that their children must stand on their own feet as soon as possible.

In this context the ADAC says, "This attitude may have a lot to recommed it as long as the child is allowed to stand on his own feet only within the household. It is irresponsible to extend this principle to the street."

In the pamphlet for parents the ADAC gives advice to the parents of children between two and five years old, between five and eight, eight and twelve and twelve and sixteen years old. Some Federal states have already distributed the pamphlet to schools and kindergartens within their jurisdiction.

(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 1 November 1969)

■ HEALTH

People eat and drink more than they need

POSSIBLE BITTER CONSEQUENCES OF EATING

Today a fifth of the total population of the Federal Republic is overweight by more than ten per cent.

This statistics was announced by Professor F. Eiden, head of the pharmacy department at the Free University of Berlin, at this year's congress of Federal Republic chemists at which he spoke on the pharmaceutical chemistry of diet.

The reason, he claimed, was that eating confirmed social status and that it could also replace unenjoyed spiritual and physical pleasures of other types. Folds of fat caused by worry testify to this.

The modern pharmaceutical industry has produced appetite restrainers to counter the gluttony of our era that can be mentioned in the same breath as addiction to alcohol, nicotine and drugs.

Appetite restrainers replaced the restrictive thyroid gland preparations and the central agents some of which produced unpleasant side-effects. The actual restrainer belong either to the amphetamine or the ephedrine group. An occasional result of one of these substances was a narrowing of the lung capillaries causing pulmonary hypertonia, an increase of blood pressure in the lungs. This restrainers has since been taken off the market.

There are signs of growing resistance with appetite restrainers too. In experiments with rats there was a reduction in effect after five days. The same reduction occurs with humans after a certain period. This necessitates a break in treatment in which the patient normally eats uninhibitedly and any losses are made up.

By changing the structure of the ephedrine molecule manufacturers have managed to cut out most of the effects that appetite restrainers have on blood pressure, which is often increased, and dilation of the pupils. After the commission of drugs and medicaments warned against appetite restrainers being put on general sale there is now only one member of this group that can be obtained without a prescription.

Professor H. Coper, head of the neuro-psycho-pharmacology department at the Free University of Berlin, spoke about the body's growing resistance to drugs. The loss of effect was due partly to the unrestrained use of everyday drugs. Aspirin, sleeping tablets and other drugs have become a normal part of the life of a large section of the community.

The increased use of drugs has its good and bad sides. It is good that more diseases can be controlled in this way and that normal long life is possible even when suffering from a complaint.

But it is bad, the professor continued, that there was an everyday temptation to counter minor aliments like headaches, lassitude and insomnia with drugs — some of which have a powerful effect. This was comparable to using a steam hammer to crack a nut. A booming market was assured for almost anything today that promised to fight complaints with pharmaceutical means.

While the sickness rate among the working population has reamined about the same the consumption of drugs has continually increased. Aspirin and tranquilizers are particularly affected by this rise.

One of the most important reasons for growing resistance is, said Professor Coper, the decreased absorption by the canal from the stomach to the intestine and the concomitant loss of effect. Another important feature of body resistance is the inclusion of the drug's waste products in the metabolism of the cells. The body has many decontamination reactions at its disposal. Confirmed smokers for example reject a far greater proportion of nicotine than occasional smokers.

Another factor of importance is the interrelation between acclimatisation and addiction. A third of the population drink alcohol regularly but only a very small fraction ever suffer from alcoholic poisoning. While the misuse of alcohol occurs mainly in people above the age of 35 it is young people who take drugs such as hashish and become increasingly neglected physically and mentally.

This serious social problem of our age should be approached seriously by the authorities responsible. They must not dramatise it but they beware of dismissing it as a trifle.

The congress was ended with the film *Graclus Gringos* of the Natermann firm in Cologne. The film, shot in the Peruvian jungle, shows medicine men in action and natives who use their ancient potions both to cause and heal diseases. Peru is the home of the cinchona tree from the bark of which is obtained quinine and about twenty other hormones. The film included a report on Dr Theodor Binder and his Indian hospital where he and his wife daily treat up to one hundred patients with drugs and medicaments that are financed solely from donations.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 29 October 1969)

Sweetness test has bitter results

Advertisement slogans for saccharin tablets and other sweetening agents promise "Sweetness without calories, the ideal slimming diet".

Whether this promise of sweetness could have bitter consequences was the question studied in a three-week test, by ten members of Giessen University's department of nutritional science.

As Professor Heinrich Hofmann, head of the department's toxicological section, said, he and his nine colleagues took five grammes of a substance containing cyclamen, as saccharine tablets do, every day for a week. The professor said that this was the maximum dose that a human being could be expected to take.

In the second week the dose was increased to ten grams and in the third week to fifteen. In the second week — when the dose was ten grams a day — half of the guinea pigs had to withdraw from the experiment because of illness, primarily stomach and intestinal complaints. "We survivors got through the third week only by summoning all our strength," said Professor Hofmann.

According to the toxicologists the reason for this was the formation of a substance that had such a stimulating effect on the central nervous system that the guinea pigs became extraordinarily nervous and irritable. This must be reckoned with when large quantities of cyclamen are taken. For that reason the researchers at Giessen appealed for the introduction of a maximum dose of between forty and 45 milligrams of cyclamen for every kilogram of body weight.

According to Professor Hofmann it could be taken that a diabetic weighing 150 pounds would need no more than this quantity. He was firmly opposed to a complete ban on cyclamen as the substance was doubtlessly of importance in the treatment of patients with metabolic complaints. But dosage must be kept down to sensible levels.

Cyclamen had been proved to be dangerous to children, Professor Hofmann continued. Even a negligible amount of the substance in a child's body could lead to growth troubles, lack of appetite and a constant itching. As long as cyclamen was used as a sweetening agent in foodstuffs such as ice cream and lemonade children were endangered. The researchers say that a maximum level of cyclamen must be introduced just for the sake of the children.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 28 October 1969)

Diagnosis of stomach complaints aided by hormone tests

Hormones will in future allow doctors to diagnose stomach troubles sooner and more precisely, leading to speedier and more exact treatment, according to senior conclusions readed by doctors and specialists from eight countries at a symposium arranged by the Merksche Society of Art and Science in Wiesbaden.

Discussion was focused mainly on the pentagastrin test. Pentagastrin is a synthetic stomach harmone that stimulates the secretion of stomach acids. The hormone is now produced in the Federal Republic too.

Pentagastrin is injected into a patient suffering from a stomach complaint in a hospital or by a specialist. By analysing

Frankfurter Rundschau

his stomach acids exact conclusions can be made two hours later. then it can be seen if the patient has a stomach ulcer, if his pancreas is functioning correctly or if he has pernicious anaemia.

Professor Wenrer Creutzfeld of Göttingen pointed out that four people in every ten suffered from a complaint of the stomach or intestinal canal. One in ten had a stomach ulcer sometime during the course of his or her life. Stomach ulcers and complaints of the pancreas — detected by the hormone test — can easily lead to cancer and have often been diagnosed too late in the past.

The symposium also dealt with a new hormone called incretin but its existence is not yet proved to be certain. It is assumed that incretin plays a considerable role in certain metabolic processes, the concentration of sugar in the blood for example.

Various doctors at the symposium believed that this hormone could become very important for diabetics and, in certain cases, for nutritional science as well.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 4 November 1969)

The phenomena of pain examined at Rottach-Egern

300 SPECIALISTS FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD ATTENDED

Pain is one of the phenomena always connected with human life and suffering. Experts have long discussed the causes and perception of pain, its transmission and intensification and, primarily, the question whether it can be measured objectively.

There are still many gaps in our knowledge about pain. This was shown at an international symposium on pain at Rottach-Egern attended by over 300 specialists from Europe and overseas. They had come on the one hand to ask theoretical questions on the physiology and pathology of pain on the other hand to discuss of experiences in the use of a new drug with analgetic effect.

Addiction was also on the agenda discussed by the experts. Professor Kielholz of Basle spoke of the necessity of using the term dependence on drugs instead of addiction. This was necessary, he said, because the term addiction had different meanings to the medical profession and the outside world. Words like fresh-air addict and television addict had led to a confusion of meaning.

Professor Eddy of Bethesda, Maryland, adviser to the American Health authorities in questions of dependence on drugs,

DER TAGESSPIEGEL

dealt with various aspects of the problem and was able to report a remarkable discovery in this field.

Some years ago it turned out that morphium antagonists — actually introduced to relieve the undesirable effects that morphium has on breathing — had a strong analgetic effect when used in suitable doses. The first product of this type capable of clinincal use is pentazozin. The substance has been available in the Anglo-Saxon countries for two and a half years and it was introduced into the Federal Republic some months ago.

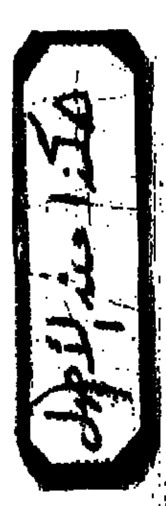
Several of the speakers, specialists in internal diseases, surgeons, gynaecologists and anaesthetists, reported on the uses of the substance and came to the conclusion that it can be used when the patient is suffering great pain of various types and has few side effects.

But it can occasionally lead to dependence on drugs in people who have this sort of tendency — as can all strong painkillers. But this seems to be much less pronounced than with morphium and allied substances. That is the reason why the World Health Organisation's commission of experts in questions of drug dependence did not put pentazozin on the narcotics list as it did morphium and allied drugs. Of course it can be bought only on prescription.

In a further lecture Professor Kielholz talked of another side of the problem of pain. As a psychiatrist he said that conditions of pain, even when projected by the patient on one particular organ, sometimes have mental causes. With incipient schizophrenia or depression physical sensations of pain could stand in the foreground and conceal the true nature of the illness.

Enlarging on this point, Professor Reisner of Graz said that a patient who did not react to analgetics should immediately arouse the suspicion that his pain has a psychological cause. In this sert of case no success can be expected from analgetics. Treatment must be psychotherapeutic and psychopharmaca must be used. Treatment must vary according to whether the patient is frightened or tense, restless or in a depressed state of mind.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 25 October 1969)





■ MONEY

The latest position of the Eurodollar

SONNTAGSBLATT

The Euro-loans market is taking a breathing space. Along with the United States almost all European countries have imposed credit restrictions. Money became scarce and more expensive and as a result credit organisations have tried to seek refuge on the Euro-market.

Some years ago, when only a few countries were affected by such restrictive measures this was a successful course of action. But when the numbers grew the Eurodollar market dried up.

The result of this was that interest on the Eurodollar market shot up, reaching a peak of thirteen per cent. Meantime a slight drop in interest rates came about, but the signs of shortage on the Eurodollar market remain.

Great uncertainty is still felt about the size of the Eurodollar market. Latest estimates from the Bank for the Equalisation of Payments state that it stands at around 30,000 million dollars.

The Eurodllar market which has a history dating back to the twenties is composed of dollar funds which are not deposited directly in New York and are not on offer to the national issuing banks.

It has proved true that these funds can be offered to customers in other countries on a dollar basis as a loan and that a higher rate of interest can be charged for them.

These dollar funds are in particularly high demand in countries which suffer from a shortage of dollars.

In the past ten years, however, these funds have been converted into other currencies, with the result that the Eurodollar market is now more aptly called the Euromarket.

Other currencies being put up as loans include Marks, Belgian francs, Swiss francs and Italian lira.

The share of the market actually taken up by dollars now is thought to be only about 60 per cent at the most. As far as new loans are concerned the share recently sank to as little as 30 per cent.

Loans from the Euromarket range in duration from one day to ten years. It is impossible to state how this pans out since there are no figures available.

The Euromarket flourishes since countries where there are large holdings of foreign currency (as for example the Federal Republic) are concerned that these monies should be deposited abroad by people engaged in the country's economy.

It is beneficial to give at least an impression that there are no large holdings of foreign currencies. And in the case of the Federal Republic and excess of foreign exchange is to be hidden.

Issuing banks ask for such re-exporting of foreign exchange swap concerns. They afford exceptionally good exchange terms of which credit institutes always take full advantage, when they can only secure small interest rates on the domestic market.

In the first half of 1969 there was an issue of 1,600 million dollars on the Euro-loan market. This is somewhat more than in the corresponding period of last year. However, it is manifest that there is a tendency for a drop. In any case the record figures for 1968 can not be reached again.

This lack of interest is a result of interest rates, which at 12 or 13 per cent are simply too high. Very few concerns can afford to pay this much.

For the private customer these trends are not uninteresting. He can obtain Eurodollar convertible loans and if conditions are favourable, these offer handsome dividends.

This may well be the case since there is hardly likely to be a further increase in interest rates. On the contrary it is thought that in the United States towards the end of the year interest rates will fall.

But this depends largely on which issuing house is involved. Without exception this should be a well-known international concern in which private investors put their money. On top of this it should be emphasised that the premium for converting the loan into shares should not be too high.

The Euro-money market is also suffering from the effects of currency crises. Since the Mark was floated no money from the Federal Republic has been used in this way.

On the contrary a number of banks have taken up the sums they had invested in the Euromarket in order to replenish their stocks of liquid cash.

It is to be feared that this recall will increase considerably now that the fate of the Mark has been settled by revaluation.

Nevertheless, according to hearsay, there is about 15,000 million Marks of this country's money invested in this way. If these were to be withdrawn it would only be a matter of time before interest rates went up and there was a lack of liquid cash.

Considerations such as these show that the Euromarket can be threatened from all sides.

The fact that the interest rate was pegged back in recent weeks is having an effect on the Federal Republic's fixed interest government bonds. The effect it to create a heavier demand and make them more expensive to obtain.

Developments on the stock market have not been so clear cut. There was a sigh of relief among bankers when the election of a new Chancellor passed off quickly and a few days later a government was formed which was immediately ready to spring into action.

Effect uncertain

What actions this new government will take having a direct effect on the stock market remains to be seen. But generally there is great optimism that there will not be any great property restrictions on the one hand, nor any severe measures to restrict economic growth.

Preference has been given to investment documents as weel good old standard values. The stock market has been influenced by fluctuations from some quarters, for instance from *Schering, Linde* and *Harpener*.

Latest rumours presage hefty changes in exchange rates.

Insurance policies and stocks and shares form the chemical industry have been caught up in the slipstream of these trends.

There has been a heavier demand for market stores and cold storage warehouses since *Linde* or one of the other large concerns is thought to be on the point of buying.

The chief shares of IOS — IOS Limited are being bought and sold at a brisk rate on the open market. The price, when converted into Federal Republic currency, is at present aobut 53 to 55 Marks for the chief share, which means there has been a steep rise in price since the shares were first issued.

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 2 November 1969)



Hectic activity on the stock exchange in Frankfurt (Photo: dpa)

The stock market and its aftermath

Is there anything left which can still rock the Federal Republic stock exchange? It has survived monetary and fiscal restrictions, wildcat strikes, massive wage increases and the inception of a new government led by the Social Democrats. And all these have passed by with hardly a trace of fluctuation on the share market.

In retrospect of the past three months is it not possible to say already that this country has lived through a stock market miracle?

But left us not forget that the present stability on the stock market is easy to explain in connection with developments in currency exchange during the past six months.

In this period it became increasingly clear that this country's economy had entered a period of beneficial boom the like of which has never been known before and which hardly anyone had predicted on this occasion.

The stock exchange had to react favourably to all this.

Most investors took little notice of company interim reports and other sources of information condemning the way the economy was going.

Investors were not risking paying higher prices for first class shares apart from favoured bank papers and a series of more or less dependable special issues.

As a result there was a stagnation in prices of the larger and more extensive investment issues. Now that the vents that were mentioned which had long been expected have turned to reality they have lost all their terror.

The stock market had taken account of these events in advance.

Two tendencies, to put it simply, were just avoided, namely the rapid climb at the time when profits were rocketing and the slackening off when the pressure grew greater in late summer.

How will things move from now on? Economic researchers forecast that the tempo of economic expansion will slacken off. Certainly the formulators of economic policy hope that this will be the case, since they are out to achieve stability.

Added to this the growth in profits should level off, less as a result of revaluation than following rising costs, which result largely from wage inreases.

The market value of shares which are orientated on company profits need not yet be adjusted on account of this.

Shares of key companies, which are fetching on the stock market thirteen or fourteen times the expected profit for this year, are not rated too highly in comparison with the international situation.

Even though smaller growth rates are in the offing it is still expected that profits will be higher.

But this will not be the case with all the companies. Without doubt many organisations will not be able to repeat the extraordinarily high profits of 1969.

This can be said with a fair degree of certainty in the case of the docks.

And the mechanical engineering industry will be a similar case if the complaints of the industry's union are justified, since the industry is largely geared to an export market.

As far as the stock market is concerned there is one guiding principle which can be ascertained from these facts — new investments must be made with selectivity. Selectivity has now almost become proverbial.

Its meaning has been shown by the developments in price trends for a long time. Shares in high demand are those of companies which are the least dependent on an export market and less subject to economic fluctuations such as those of supply companies, banks and insurance brokers.

Falling profits in industry as a result of rising costs and the redistribution of income for which sociologists are striving will have another side for the stock market.

A drop in self financing potential will mean that there will be an increased demand for capital and this will have to be met by the capital market.

This is true at least for the large organisations, which experience has shown invest independently of economic fluctuations.

Raising capital, be it in the form of convertible loans, will demand more means from the stock market next year, it seems, than this year.

This naturally raises the question whether the stock market will voluntarily put this money up, or whether the exceptionally large supply of new shares at a time of slow economic growth will put the pressure on share prices.

At the moment the amount of capital on offer is quite high and the demand for shares exceeds it.

On the other hand interest is increasing in capital investments abroad. Above all the American stock market should be an interesting proposition soon.

Capital flooding to Wall Street should make some kind of impression on the Federal Republic stock market. Our stock brokers are taking increasingly more attention of this fact with every day.

Claus Dertinger

(DIE WELT, 3 November 1969)

■ THE ECONOMY

Shortage of domestic coal supplies

SUMMER PRESSURE ON STEEL INDUSTRY PRIMARILY RESPONSIBLE

SONNTAGSBLATT

The home fires in this country may not keep burning this winter if home produced coal is relied upon. There is a shortage of 760,000 tons for domestic use and for consumption in other small scale spheres, according to a spokesman for the coal industry.

One basic reason for this lack of fuel for home consumption has been the high pressure on the Federal Republic steel industry during the boom months this summer.

According to the Ministry for Economic Affairs nothing could stop this trend. The steel furnaces used up those tons of coal and coke which would have been going for household use.

Presumably the man in the street, who is hit especially hard by this, will have to find a new scale of values gradually when he wishes to criticise the policy of the government on matters such as coal, oil and energy.

As far as the coal question is concerned it should be added that one and a half years ago stockpiles of 25 million tons of surplus lay waiting and now all have been used up.

Not only have the pits allowed production to drop, but they have been guilty of neglect in allowing their gigantic stocks to run down. With State aid to back them the mines have become profitable but not sufficiently productive.

All this need not bother us unduly since they are enough other sources of energy such as oil and natural gas, with which coal could be replaced without much ado.

Experts call products such as this which are able to replace other products totally "substitution products". Unfortunately in the past those able to offer these products, oil and natural gas, have not been allowed to take as large a share in the market as was really necessary.

Oil producers were beset by a massive domestic oil tax to prevent their prices undercutting coal too much. Furthermore oil companies had been bludgeoned into limiting their market by various governments of this country without their being able to raise their prices, since there was already too much imported oil on the market.

Coal from other countries, for instance the United States, was not allowed into the country. These measures were taken in order to give the mining industry a breathing space and time to recuperate.

Then Karl Schiller's Ruhrkohle concern was founded comprising about nine tenths of all Federal Republic pits and this meant that the coal industry's period of convalenscence could be shortened.

The consequence is that at its best coal is a loss making product and in this case it is the taxpayer who bears the loss. First of all the taxpayer must pay the money for shutdown compensation and now he also has to pay a higher price. If he heats his house by oil he must pay oil tax.

This problem could be quickly solved if the Finance Ministry were more flexible. Millions of private coal burners cannot be expected to make a sudden changeover to oil shortly before the onset of winter because this would need new equipment. But it would be possible for the share of oil in steel production to be increased overnight. But at the moment this changeover would not be economical since the steel producing companies would also have to pay the tax on oil burnt in their blast furnaces.

Such is the satyr play of the Federal Republic power and energy policy. Not far away from this country, in Brussels, new subsidies for the mining industry are being weighed up since the old ones are now running out. A golden year seems to be in the offing for Ruhrkohle and those companies which have annexed their pits to Ruhrkohle. Profits of Ruhrkohle go as a form of buying price to owners of pits and will do so for a suggested twenty years.

There is scarecely one consumer from the Elbe to the Rhine who considers this method of business particularly funny. But many remember with amusement statements made by members of the coal mining industry at the time of the Six-Day War in 1967.

At that time the main oil suppliers to Europe had shut off their pipelines. The coal kings chortled: "Look! Now you see how safe you are if you stick to home produced coal."

In fact only those people who remained faithful to oil came off all right in the end. Oil companies coped with the Middle East crisis admirably aided by their tanker fleets. On the other hand the mining industry, today, in time of peace, cannot deliver the goods.

Experience has shown that in circumstances such as these the domestic consumer's reaction is to turn to other forms of heating. And at times such as this suppliers of these substitute heating forms, oil and gas, jump in and try to win markets. Neighbouring Holland is lucky enough to posses large supplies of natural gas and has gone all out to convert its entire domestic heating system to the use of this resource.

In addition to other advantages natural gas does not produce smog. According to Dutch researchers only a third of atmospheric pollution in densely populated areas is due to industry and the automobile. Another third is caused by chimneys on private houses and blocks of flats.

In this country too natural gas pipelines are spreading all over the place gradually. Help is coming for these projects from the two largest oil producers in the world. The most important natural gas promotors in this country, the Elwerath and Brigitta unions are each half owned by Esso and Shell, Federal Republic.

Even before the Russian gas is pumped into Bavaria through Mannesmann pipelines large oil companies will cover the whole of the north German plain with gas pipelines tapping gas from Dutch and Federal Republic sources.

This does not mean that the end is in sight for coal and its end is not likely to occur in the foreseeable future. According to American theories the use of coal as the primary-energy source, that is to say the employment of means of energy before they are converted into specific forms of energy, will continue to rise until 2000 A.D. from 2,600 million tons to 4,000 million annually.

It is only the share of coal in the world power and energy market which will drop and that from 35 to 17 per cent. The greatest increase in favour of any one form of energy will be in the sphere of atomic energy.

But in Europe the picture looks quite different. The share of coal will not only fall as a percentage from 28 to 8 per cent but will also drop on weight basis from 420 million tons to 350. Once again in Europe it is atomic energy which is on the upgrade. When seen from this point of view it would already seem the right procedure to run down the Federal Republic mining industry to a greater degree than is necessary immediately.

But there is another way of looking at the situation: it is not only geographically that the Ruhr will be the centre of European coal production. Other sources should disappear gradually so the Ruhr must be cared for.

Werner Meyer-Larsen

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 26 October 1969)

OIL PRODUCTION KEEPS ABREAST

Development of refinery capacities in mill. tons

Federal Republic: 40, 81, 112, 116, 123

Total EEC production: 158 (1960), 311 (1965), 428 (1968), 464 (1969*), 490 (1970*)

Position as at the end of the year

* estimated

(Diagram: Deutsche Shell AG)

Refinery output trebled since 1960

Expansion in Federal Republic oil refineries will be at its most fast and furious in the Rhineland at least until 1975.

Hamburg, Bremen, Holstein and Lower Saxony will continue to hold their present position in processing.

On the other hand in the next five years Bavaria must be content with a small slice of the cake. These are the deductions to be made from the latest information on the state of investment in the large oil companies.

Expansion in refinery capacity is expected to be about fifty per cent between now and 1975. The present 116 million tons will increase by about 55 million tons to 171 million tons in this period.

Despite this considerable rise in production, requirements will continue to exceed supply. For the output of refineries is generally speaking no more than 85 per cent of their declared capacity. So actual production in 1975 should only be about 145 million tons.

It is estimated that domestic demand at that time will be 154 million tons. To this export orders of probably seven million tons are to be added.

So in 1975 there will be a deficiency of 16 million tons (estimated) which must be made up by imports.

At the centre of expansion in the Rhineland capacity will be increased almost exclusively by extending the scope of plant already in existence particularly in Gelskenkirchen, Duisburg and Cologne.

The share of the total capacity of this country held by the North Rhine-Ruhr area is expected to rise from the present 34.2 per cent to 37.5 per cent in 1975.

The Upper Rhine area is also expected to consolidate its position and it is reckoned that its share of the total market will rise by 0.6 per cent to 24.4 per cent.

At the beginning of 1970 the only new installation, Mobil Oil's Wörth refinery new Karlsruhe, will commence operation.

In each of the processing areas, Hamburg, Bremen, Holstein and Lower Saxony there should be a slight increase of 0.2 per cent in the share of the total.

Bavaria will not be involved in the hectic tempo of expansion.

Nineteen years ago the Federal Republic had a total refinery capacity of only five million tons, which corresponds to the output of one single medium sized refinery in the present day.

Between 1960 and this year there was an incredibly fast growth in refinery production, but the tempo has now slowed down to the figures mentiones above.

(DIE WELT, 4 November 1969)

■ TECHNOLOGY

Plans for a road-going aeroplane

FIRSTS STEPS BEING MADE WITH A HELICOPTER

The head of the firm was a student of aeroplane and car design. Until the end of the war he had a leading position in the German air industry.

After 1945, when the construction of aircraft was banned in this country, he began to manufacture spray-guns in Friedrichshafen with great success.

In a few years time he may be called the father of the flying car or the road-going aeroplane. Prospects of this have never been as favourable as they are at the moment. The Friedrichshafen firm of Wagner has recently been granted a licence from the Federal Aviation Office in Brunswick to build its first helicopter and nobody has any doubts at all that an international licence will soon be given by the Federal Aviation Agency.

But the licence from this country is a remarkable milestone. A medium-sized concern employing 300 people specialising in manufacturing spray-guns has taught the aviation industry how to develop and build a helicopter for civilian use which is not only the first in the Federal Republic but also has many advantages over its international competitors.

And this was done without the support of the omnipotent and wealthy Ministry of Defence. Only the Federal Ministry of Economic Affairs and those of the Federal states contributed anything— a loan of over two million Marks.

This sum is not enough to build a helicopter. During the nine-year period of development finance had to come from the firm's own pocket.

Herr Wagner, the head of the firm, has not yet built the flying car but his first creation, the *Skytrac helicopter* is impressive. From the very beginning the watchword was "as cheap as possible but with good performance".

The use of civil helicopters in the Federal Republic and most other parts of the world suffers from high costs, far higher than with conventional fixed-wing aircraft. If the two types of aircraft are compared the costs of flying a helicopter are at least twice as much as the costs required to fly a fixed-wing aircraft.

The reason for this state of affairs is the complicated machinery demanded by helicopters. There is another reason if we are to be accurate. Blame must also be attached to the torque that occurs in rotation because, as has been known since Newton, every force produces an opposing force. This is the basis of further progress in the construction of rockets and missiles. But in the aviation industry it is an extremely unwelcome side effect. Aircraft with only one propeller tend on ignition to move in the opposite direction to the way that the screw is turning— and that has often kept people in firewood.

This evil is easily banished in planes with two or more propellers as the torques produced cancel each other out. The same is true of helicopters. The rotor produces a constant opposing force that would make the helicopter spin if there was not the remedy of a stabiliser normally in the form of a second rotor, attached vertically to the rear, thus countering torque.

But then a second power unit and transmission from the motor are necessary. This introduces complications into the technology of helicopters and also increases the price.

The process can be simplified if, as in fixed-wing aircraft, there are two rotors, rotating contrary to one another. Then the torque is cancelled out. The only thing then needed at the rear are control surfaces as are normal in fixed-wing aircraft.



Prototype of the Skytrac helicopter (Photo: WAGNER)

Herr Wagner adopted this principle when building his first helicopter. Primarily as a result of this, one to three-seat helicopters sell at the astonishingly low price of 180,000 to 220,000 Marks. This is a good starting-point for greater economy. In addition the Wagner helicopter can be used for practically all functions demanded of it. It will be of use to the police, agriculture, forestry, construction, rescue and coastguards and act in any roles. The one-seat cockpit can be exchanged for a three-seat cockpit and the pay load still only reduced from 1,500 pounds to 1,250. Speed is approximately ninety miles an hour. Flying ceiling is almost 13,000 feet and range 250 miles when the spare tank is used as well.

The Wagner concern does not intend to produce the models itself. Other firms including those from outside the Federal Republic could do that. The plans of the head of the firm and his helicopter team extend much further. They want to build a flying car, a helicopter cockpit on four wheels that can move along the road with its own energy. The firm has already built a life-size model with four seats.

The firm realises that changing an airborne vehicle into one that travels along the road presents more than technical problems. Administrative diffculties are to be feared as licensing of aircraft and road vehicles is based on different criteria. But they believe that licensing of the Skytrac helicopter is the first step on the way to the flying car.

Heinz Wibel
(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 4 November 1969)



Five shredder installations by 1971

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

The Study Association of Vehicle Disposal in Düssoldorf has decided to take measures towards the erection of shredder installations in various parts of the Federal Republic.

These large installations for scrapping vehicle bodies differ from the compression installations that exist today in this country. In the new installations the bodywork will be broken up and foreign bodies removed. The high-value scrap obtained by this method will be suitable for the extraction of oxygenised steel.

Five of the new installations with a total capacity of over 36,000 tons a month will go into service at the end of 1971. This means that 900,000 cars can be scrapped in one month. Total costs will be somewhere between 25 and thirty million Marks.

The largest of the five installations will be built in the neighbourhood of Duisburg and have a monthly capacity of 12,000 to 15,000 tons. The other four installations, each with a capacity of 6,000 tons, will be built in the South of the Federal Republic, in Lower Saxony or the north of the country.

By the time the new installations are put into service it is estimated that the number of cars requiring to be scrapped will be about 1.1 million. The shredder installations will also scrap household articles such as refrigerators.

This year about 850,000 cars will require scrapping according to estimates. The 1968 figure was 720,000.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 4 November 1969)

Colour-TV from a cassette

The recording of television broadcasts will soon reach a new stage in its development. It has been announced that development laboratories at Philips are working on a video cassette recorder able to record and replay programmes in both black and white and colour. Philips are obviously following up the great international success they had with their compact cassette system for tape recordings.

As the name suggests, the Colour Video Cassette will have the dimensions of a thick paperback book. The equipment used with it should be no different in its size from that of an average tape recorder.

In order to achieve the highest possible degree of standardisation throughout the world from the beginning of the development of the Colour Video Cassette Philips will cooperate with two firms which have always been considered to be its strongest competitors in the sphere of radio, television and sound-recording, Grundig and the Japanese Sony concern.

Compact cassettes were brought onto the market for the first time by Philips in 1963. In the meantime they have enjoyed increasing popularity. Today more than one hundred firms both in Europe and ocerseas use this system for the recording and reproduction of sound. Both portable and static equipment is now on the market to reproduce mono or stereo and there are also portable recievers with built-in cassettes. Mono and stereo cassettes are now very popular in cars. There is an automatic cassette changer for up to eight cassettes.

This development would hardly have been possible if the number of cassette recordings available had not increased. The cassette is now slowly beginning to establish itself on the market together with gramophone records. At the last radio and television show in Stuttgart people in the trade agreed that the tape recorder industry had received much new stimulus from the cassette system.

Recording apparatus for television broadcasts is not new in itself. Apart from commercial equipment which has become part of the scene in radio and television studios as well as in film studios there have been for some years video recorders for private purposes. These qork on the principle of traditional tape recorders and are now on sale at a price somewhat under two thousand Marks. Philips announce that there will be approximately 500,000 such video recorders in the Federal Republic by 1978. It is believed that they will be used not only for recording light entertainment broadcasts but also for storing up useful information.

In Stuttgart it was AEG/Telefunken who exhibited the prototype of recording equipment for colour transmissions. It was common knowledge that equipment of this type would come on to the market in the foreseeable future— it was only the price that was concealed.

Some interesting aspects are raised by the development announced by Philips. The first is that the concern seems to want to work on a worldwide scale from the very beginning which was not the case with sound cassettes. That also means that they would like to produce a large number quickly.

The introduction of cassettes for the recording and reproduction of colour broadcasts means that there will be the possibility of producing cassette recordings that can be bought or also borrowed by customers. Perhaps Philips' involvement in the production sphere which has only recently become obvious again is also to be viewed in this context.

Finally however, and this could be decisive for the success of the colour viedo cassette system, the retail price must be kept down to such an extent during the period of introduction that it is cheap enough to be bought for the home.

Of course no price was specified but it should be around 2,500 Marks at first. The black and white video equipment known now could sink to a price under 2,000 Marks. But it will still take a while until the new system is on sale.

(DIE WELT, 1 November 1969)

CAREERS

Efforts to improve public image of secretaries

CHRIST UND WELT
Deutsche Wochenzeitung

A villa in a park on the outskirts of a spa, lawns and deckchairs on the terrace — all looks like a sanatorium or a hostel for girls where then can acquire greater efficiency when they are set on becoming good stenographers. Snob appeal is presumed with the riding stables in the back and the appearance of a Swiss finishing school — but that is not the whole story.

This is a school for ambitious young women who are there for a very specific reason. They are there to learn how to make a career in business. They are between 20 and 40 and they know the job and for a long time they have gained experience in offices. They find it very disagreable to pass their time only between the desk and the coffee trolley.

They are resolved to try and become chief secretaries, foreign correspondents for a large concern or editorial assistants. A couple of shy ones are in the class, sent to the school by their parents. And there are a couple full of energy who have saved every penny so as to spend a couple of months in the seclusion of this private school.

Like all organisations of this sort it gives itself the classy name "studio for secretaries" and promises great success in its prospectus, which quotes letters of thanks from previous students. The courses are many-sided including courses *that last* one year or several and classes in foreign languages.

At the school students are taught how to deal in commercial correspondence and business accounts matters, which the students are supposed to have had in them since the cradle, as it were, without having to learn them.

The director of the institute, a commercial school teacher with a fatherly manner, is of a different mind, of course. He teachers his charges how to act in specific cases, how to speak pleasantly on the telephone, how to use make-up properly and he advises them to offer the boss's guests not only coffee but also grapefruit juice.

What is a real secretary then? Three aspects are immediately pointed out by the school's director — a love of order, thoroughness and adaptability. But he also adds — she must be a real woman!

In a handbook for secretaries I read that following, describing a "typical woman". The passage said: "She must not only be intelligent but also so clever that she is able to subordinate a more trifling intelligence. So it is a profession that the more clever girls can take up so as to avoid competitive battles? So it is a profession without the force of having to make decisions for oneself?

Such motivations are not driving the young women in this classroom on. Contradictions are immediate. "Of course I shall not be happy just bashing away at a typewriter," one of the pupils in the school said. "For instance I hope to be able to work for a professor, or someone like that." Basically these girls have nothing to do with the unspoken clichés about secretaries.

Surprisingly many of the girls are satisfied with their powers of endurance — in their attempts to pursue a career as inspectors or even to take the interpreters examinations Later. But the aim remains always possible. One girl said, "Of course there are ideals, but in an office it is not always possible to hold to these. Privately, perhaps, when one is not so strained." Most of them said things like this with a frown. They think with realism and the chances are realistic.

Each year there are more jobs in offices for girls than there are girls leaving the commercial colleges. Office heads and directors groan that there are not enough efficient secretaries to go round. They are rare and worth their weight in gold.

"Girls who leave our institute earn *from 200 to 400 Marks* more, *which is* disproportionately high," said the director of the school. The highest salaries paid are between 2,000 and 3,000 Marks.

Many girls dream of being secretary to a man — just as many never realise it — who takes them with him on trips. They hope to be seated at a plush desk in the waiting room.

"Ten times as many girls come to us believing that they would be luckier as stewardesses," a careers adviser said to me. "And most of the girls who go into offices to work have no idea of what a secretary's job is really all about."

Career associations complain of this hazy idea. They criticise the practice of many firms in promoting female clerks who have worked with the firm a long time to secretarial positions. The appointment 'secretary' is not protected. Indeed the association are concerned that more and more elements in commerce and industry should recognise their diplomas and certificates. Occasionally tones reminiscent of suffragette battles creep into this 'battle for the secretary'.

When I tried to be funny about this in only a small way a young woman who spent her working life enthroned behind a secretary's desk said indignantly to me: "We can no longer stand by and do nothing about this foolish attitude, presumptuously produced by female clerks. Secretaries are portrayed as doing nothing more than read women's magazines, make coffee and spin a web of office intrigue. No, my dear, no!"

And they also reproach the Anglo-Saxon countries where secretaries have a sort of pseudo-academic education.

Secretarial institutes also tend to do a great deal to perpetuate this out-dated image of the secretary, as was clearly pointed out by an obliging careers adviser who said: "The secretary is the wife in the business world," who works more with her fingers than with her head. "She has to watch that there is not a speck of dust on her boss's overcoat."



A highly-trained secretary working at a publishing house in Hamburg.

(Photo: Marianne von der Lanck

Efforts have been made to train secretaries in modern business methods, to impress upon them that they have an important function to perform in the organisation's operations. The firm's secretary should appreciate that she occupies a command position in the boss's staff and under certain circumstances she is in charge of the secretarial administration. For this reason classes in psychology are given because so few students studying in commercial colleges have ever heard the word.

Basic training is given in leadership of men and managerial training. It is designed to show how a person can lift himself head and shoulders above the career status seeker and how to succeed in business without really trying.

Of course these psychologists can not turn a sensitive, tactful young girl into the office virago in a matter of moments.

The main problem of being a secretary is obviously dealing with the "old man". According to an investigation on business psychology the relationship between secretary and boss should in the ideal case reflect the emancipation of the woman, a condition which is desired by both sides though neither is consciously aware of it.

It is as a result of this that the comic situation of the office love affair between the boss and the secretary who sits on his knee arises.

The head of the institute for secretaries has organised a discussion group for this. "It is a very good thing if a girl knows how she should react to the situation should it ever happen."

He would be very happy, he said, if someone would make a definite statement about the "ethics" of the secretary-boss relationship. Is it really necessary to so far? It is certainly not *essential to go* so far as one of the idealistic handbooks which says: "There are now people who are faced with exacting problems in their professional and private lives in connection with their relationship with others who work with them. For some it is more exacting than for others, for instance priests, doctors politicians, nurses and by no means least secretaries."

But no secretary should be tempted to imagine that her profession makes her a social worker.

Ulrike Pfeil

(CHRIST UND WELT, 7 November 1969)

Learning to break away from the hot stove

It may well be possible that the housewife's profession can be made more attractive and some of the drudgery of keeping house and home together can be removed. Change is as good as a rest and the occasional rest from the chores may be possible.

What is certain is that many veterans in the profession suffer from psychoses and illnesses because they are unfulfilled and their mind has been atrophied by the long years of house-minding.

It is quite obvious that for a woman to go out to work is not the panacea to cure a difficult marriage or the boredom of keeping house.

The reason why many housewifes want to take on a part time job lies deeper in their psyche than that.

The human being is expanding his knowledge in all spheres of science, technology and other protessions. So it is no wonder that the housewife feels she should take part in this twentieth century renaissance, break away from the cooking pots and expand her mind.

Why should not the busy mother develop her personality and live her life to the full? Why should she endure the everyday routine of sink and stove, without something else to interest her?

Women are being seized with a thirst for knowledge and a lust for action. Men can not understand this revolution of the weaker sex and regard it with a wry smile.

Münster's Volkshochschule in connection with the labour office and a modern thinking manufacturer of office machinery has given housewifes an opportunity to broaden their education and outlook. The labour office has subsidised the scheme and is paying the cost of tutorship, books and travelling.

The only condition for women taking part in the scheme is that after completion of their course they must take a part time or full time job through the labour office.

For women who have already had a job the course lasts three months; beginners study for six months and a working day lasts for four or five hours.

It is intended to make the day's study correspond as much as possible to a normal working day so that the women will not have problems adjusting to life in their office when they commence work.

Training is given in how to operate electric typewriters, dictaphones and every other kind of office equipment, for instance adding machines and comptometers, duplicating apparatus, addressographs, stamping machines and filing systems.

On top of this there are courses in German and good office style, buying and selling and also how to dress and present oneself neatly and correctly.

Shorthand is not compulsory. Many housewives find this subject tricky and difficult to get on with. Anyway they do not find this subject necessary now that there are dictaphones. Only if the women want to become personal secretaries need they choose to study shorthand.

The scheme has been successful and it would be a good idea if other towns were to follow suit.

Not only does the scheme men that women whose lives seemed empty have a new interest in life, but it also means that the economy is aided with an influx of useful workers. No longer does the housewife's duty to herself and her country end with producing offspring.

Furthermore it would be advisable to introduce similar courses for other professions suitable for women. Not all housewives want to work in an office.

For instance expert training could be given for hairdressers and manicurists, seamstresses, translators, nursery attendants and cleaning staff.

(DIE WELT, 1 November 1969)

SPORT

More concern for sport in the Bundestag

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Assurances given by all parties prior to the general election to the effect that a special Bundestag sport promotion sub-committee would be set up have proved to be more than empty electoral promises.

Even in the hectic days of the Grand Coalition politicians specialising in sport were noted for objective arguments and cordial relations with the Federal Republic Sports League as the advocate of the sporting world in this country.

So it is hardly surprising that the parties respresented in the Bundestag are now recalling the common viewpoints reached between the apogees of the general election campaign.

More than initially expected sport is to be upgraded in parliament, indirectly bearing witness ot the position of sport in society and documenting the importance attached to it by government and parliament.

Originally sport was to be pigeonholed in the form of a sport sub-committee of the Bundestag home affairs committee. The government Social and Free Democratic (SPD/FDP) and opposition Christian Democratic (CDU/CSU) parliamentary parties have now agreed on a formula that far exceeds all expectations.

Federal sport promotion guidelines and their implementation will in future be decided not by a sub-committee but by a separate Special Committee on Sport and Olympic Affairs.

The parties have agreed on a committee membership of seventeen ordinary and seventeen deputy members. The government coalittion will have a majority of one. CDU/CSU and SPD will each have eight seats, the FDP one.

As the second special committee of parliament, the Bundestag Penal Code Reform Committee, can be expected to have a Social Democratic chairman, the charimanship of the Sport and Olympic Committee is virtually bound to be allotted to the CDU/CSU, with Dr Manfred Wörner, the party's spokesman on sport, as the most likely candidate.

Heinrich Köppler, during the Grand Coalition parliamentary under-secretary to the Ministry of the Interior is, however, another possibility.

The Social and Christian Democrats in particular will have no difficulty in providing eight specialists. The SPD have Friedel Schirmer, Dr Adolf Müller-Emmert, Dr Günther Müller of Munich, who is likely to keep a close eye on Olympic matters, Willi Müller of Mannheim, Alwin Brück, Rudi Hauck and Arthur Killat at the ready and a number of newcomers to the back bench would also fill the bill.

The main names that come to mind among the ranks of the CDU/CSU are those of Dr Manfred Wörner, Heinrich Köppler, Dr Anton Stark, Dr Burkhard Ritz and possibly ex-Ministers of the Interior Paul Lücke and Ernst Benda.

The Free Democrats will have a less easier time of deciding on their man. With the departure from parliament of sport spokesman Kubitza the names Spitzmüller and Jung come to mind. Of the two Jung, an architect, could pay special attention to Olympic matters.

Sport politicians in the Federal capital tend to view this Special Committee on Sport and Olympic Affairs as a counterweight to the sports department at the Ministry of the Interior. Surprises such as the Federal Sports Centre and the Sport Advisory Committee to the Minister of the Interior are unlikely to recur.

An interview given by Dr Cornelius von Havora, the present head of department at the Ministry, has not exactly been greeted with rapture by parliamentarians.

Quite apart from the departure from custom represented by a civil servant making statements after Ministerial changes before either the Minister or his Secretary of State have been able to comment Dr von Hovora will not exactly have strengthened his hand by noting that politicians would be reminded of their promises, of which detailed records where being kept.

As it is not customary for members of parliament to deal directly with comments made by civil servants Minister of the Interior Genscher will no doubt have dealt with the matter in the meantime.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 6 November 1969)

New Olympics commemorative medals

Sales of the official commemorative medals for the 1972 Munich Olympics are expected by the organisation committee to amount to ten million Marks. They are now on sale individually and in sets at banks and savings banks at home and abroad.

At the first showing in Munich organisation committee treasurer Dr Rudolf Eberhard, president of the Bavarian State bank, pointed out that earnings are to go towards financing the committee's work, which is likely to cost a total of 200 million Marks.

The new medals succeed those with the archer emblem, sales fo which have yielded earnings of 850,000 Marks over the last two years.

Like the sale of TV rights, entry tickets (starting at the end of next year) and the Edition Olympia poster coampaign the commemorative medals are intended solely to finance the organisation committee and have nothing to do with the funds needed to build the Olympic facilities.

The limited number of medals to be struck will probably increase their value for collectors. The following medals and sets are available:

Nine gold medals in various sizes and costing between 36 and 1,700 Marks each. There will be 55,000 sets of the nine, 10,000 of which will refer to Munich on the reverse, 5,000 to Kiel. A set costs 5,750 Marks.

An unlimited number of silver medals sold individually at 48 Marks each or in sets of four for 190 Marks.

Ten thousand sets of sports medals in gold (180 Marks each or 3,150 Marks the set) portraying fifteen different disciplines as motif and an official medal with the emblem of either Munich or Kiel.

Sports medals in pure silver in complete sets of seventeen costing 580 Marks.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 6 November 1969)

Record Olympics programme

The 1972 Munich Olympics will be the longest ever, lasting a day longer than provided for in the statutes of the International Olympic Commitee. They will take place between Saturday 26 August and Sunday 10 September inclusive.

The IOC has already agreed to the extension, which was made essential by the considerable expansion of the Olympic programme.

At Munich all 21 disciplines recognised by the IOC will be represented — for the first time ever. the largest number of disciplines involved so far has been nineteen at Tokyo in 1964.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 3 November 1969)

Amateur swimming organises

Federal league amateur swimming, agreed to at the Passau annual general meeting of the Federal Republic Amateur Swimming Association, is taking shape. Divisions have now been decided on in Göttingen. Interestingly enough the men of SSF Bonn are in the northern division while the women are in the south. Joint teams are also permitted.

Five clubs each are involved. Changes in the national team championship are negligible. The change of name to Federal league meiely serves to make them a more attractive proposition.

The two best clubs in each division are to be decided by means of encounters during the indoor season and the finals to be held on 14 and 15 March 1970.

Until 8 March 1970 clubs or joint teams that have not been selected for the Federal league can swim their way to the top of the regional league tables and will, on 14 and 15 March 1970, be candidates for promotion.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 6 November 1969)

Racing stables gain success abroad

Profit and loss accounts of racing stables in this country have been better this season than or many a year. This much is clear now that the last of the flat classics, the Silver Band of the Ruhr, has been run in Mülheim.

Tote turnover has increased, winnings too, and most of the classic races were won by horses from this country.

For the twenty-first time since 1881 the owners' championship was won by Schlenderhan stud, the oldest private stud in the country, which this year celebrates its centenary.

It is more than half a century since the most successful owner of the season won more than Schlenderhan's 578,340 Marks this year. This amount is not the only sign of progress, either.

So far this season (and the season does not end until New Year's Eve) seven German stables have won more than 200,000 Marks in prize money. In 1968 only three stables achieved this feat, in 1967 four.

The winnings of second-placed Zoppenbroich stud, 451,120 Marks, would have been enough to ensure first place in any of the last ten seasons.

The Baden Grand Prix, with winnings of 100,000 Marks, went to Stratford of Italy. Hungarian horses took home about 80,000 Marks from appearances in Munich, Hamburg, Baden-Baden and Cologne. Last but not least Chiemsee won the Underberg Chase at Horst to take home 40,000 Marks to Switzerland.

The bare quarter of a million Marks won by foreign horses in this country is, however, more than offset by winnings earned abroad by stables in this country. In France Federal Republic horses have won 329,000 Marks so far this season.

With winnings of 281,325 Marks Hitchcock, a three-year-old chestnut stallion owned by K. H. Münchow, has been the most successful horse. Close on its heels are Tajo of Ravensberg with 278,750 and Cortez of Zoppenbroich with 212,000 Marks. Both are four-year-olds.

Trainer Heinz Jentzsch of Cologne is nearing the end of an unusually successful season. It will be his ninth as champion trainer. He has trained over 110 winners this season, as against a previous all-time best of 96.

He also trained all five classic winners: Schönbrunn, winner of the Schwarzgold and Preis der Diana races, and Derby winner Don Giovanni, both from Schlenderhan stud, K. H. Münchow's Hitchcock, winner of the Henckel, and Basalt, winner of the German St Leger, from Bona stud.

Jockey Fritz Drechsler of the Jentzsch stables will successfully defend his last year's championship and head the tables for the third time. Over the sticks jockey Uwe Ostmann is almost certain to win the championship outright for the first time after tying with Peter Cohn last season. Amateur Fredy Gang's is a new name in the championship tables.

(DIE WELT, 5 November 1969)

Aden	SA $ 0 05	Colombia	col. $ 1.—	Formosa	NT $ 5.—	Indonesia	Rp. 15.—	Malawi	11 d	Paraguay	G. 15.—	Sudan	PT 5 —
Afghanistan	Af 10.—	Congo (Brazzaville)	F.C.F.A. 30.—	France	FF 0.60	Iran	Rl 10.—	Malaysia	M. $ 0.40	Peru	S. 3.50	Syria	£ S 0.50
Algeria	DA 0.60	Congo (Kinshasa)	Makuta 7.—	Gabon	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Iraq	50 fils	Mali	FM 60.—	Philippines	P. phil 0.60	Tanzania	EAs 0.25
Angola	Esc 1 —	Costa Rica	C 0 85	Gambia	11 d	Ireland	11 d	Mexico	$ 1.50	Poland	Zl. 0.50	Thailand	B 3.—
Argentina	$ m n 45 —	Cuba	P 0 13	Germany	DM 1.—	Israel	I £ 0.40	Morocco	DM —.65	Portugal	Esc. 1.—	Trinidad and Tobago	BWI $ 0.20
Australia	10 c.	Cyprus	11 d	Ghana	cedi 0.12	Italy	Lir. 80	Mozambique	Esc. 1.—	Rhodesia	11 d	Togo	F.C.F.A. 30.—
Austria	S 3.—	Czechoslovakia	Kcs 0.50	Great Britain	11 d	Ivory Coast	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Nepal	Mohur 1.—	Ruanda	F. Rw 12.—	Turkey	T £ 1.25
Belgium	bfr 6 —	Dahomey	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Greece	Dr 4.—	Jamaica	11 d	Netherlands	Hfl 0.50	Rumania	Leu 0.50	Tunisia	65 M
Bolivia	$ b 1 50	Denmark	dkr 0.90	Guatemala	Q 0.15	Japan	Yen 50	Netherlands Antilles	G. ant 0.25	Saudi Arabia	RL 0.60	Uganda	EAs 0 25
Brazil	N. Cr. $ 0 35	Dom. Rep.	RD $ 0.15	Guayana	BWI $ 0.20	Jordan	50 fils	New Zealand	9 c.	Sweden	skr 0.60	UAR	PT 5.—
Bulgaria	Lev 0 05	Ecuador	S 2.50	Guinea	F.G. 30.—	Kenya	EAs 0.25	Nicaragua	C 0.85	Switzerland	FS 0.50	Uruguay	P 20.—
Burma	K 0 60	El Salvador	C 0.30	Haiti	G 0.65	Kuwait	50 fils	Niger	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Senegal	F.C.F.A. 30.—	USA	$ 0.20
Burundi	F. Bu. 10.—	Ethiopia	Eth. $ 0.30	Honduras (Br.)	$ BH 0.20	Laos	Kip 60.—	Nigeria	11 d	Sierra Leone	Le 0.10	USSR	Rbl. 0.10
Cambodia	R 4 40	Fiji	11 d	Honduras	L 0.25	Lebanon	P 40.—	Norway	nkr 0.90	Somalia	Sh So 0.90	Venezuela	B 0.60
Cameroun	F.C.F.A. 30.—	Finland	fmk 0.50	Hong Kong	HK $ 0.70	Liberia	Lib $ 0.15	Pakistan	Rs 0.60	South Africa	Rand 0.10	Yugoslavia	Din. 1.—
Canada	Can. $ —.20			Hungary	Ft. 1.—	Libya	50 Mills	Panama	B. 0.15	South Korea	Won 35.—	Zambia	11 d
Ceylon	cR —.60			Iceland	Kr 5.—	Luxembourg	lfr 6			S Viet Nam	V.N. $ 15.—		
Chile	Esc. 0.60			India	Rs 0.80	Madagascar	FM 30.—			Spain	Pts 8.—		